Hints on the Management of Small Gardens.

ONE of the finest features in the country towns of America, is that almost every dwelling has its garden — small in many cases it may be, but still a garden, and capable of yielding many of the comforts and pleasures of gardening. The most active improvers of our day, the men who are really doing most for the diffusion of a taste for gardening, are the residents of country towns and villages, with their acre, half acre, and even quarter acre lots. Taking this view of the subject, we naturally regard the management of small gardens with much interest; and therefore propose, now and hereafter, to offer a few hints, in order if possible to establish more correct views in regard to the principles which should regulate their formation and treatment.

From pretty extensive observation, we have come to the conclusion that one of the most serious and prevalent errors in the management of small gardens, *is attempting too much*. This grows very naturally out of the desire that almost every man feels to gather around his residence the greatest possible variety of interesting scenes and objects; in other words, to make the most of his limited space. In laying out a garden, the design may be good, and it may, in the first place, be properly executed; but no sooner is this done than new trees or plants are fancied, and probably a neighbor's garden suggests some new walks or divisions — and thus one little alteration after another is introduced, until the original plan is effaced, and the whole becomes a piece of patchwork. We have seen many charming little front gardens utterly ruined in this way. Now, the beauty of a small garden, and the pleasure it may afford, lies not in a great variety of embellishments, but in *simplicity* and *high keeping* — few walks and few trees.

Numerous walks destroy the unity and extent of a small piece of ground, and add very materially to the cost of keeping; and as a regular gardener is seldom employed in such places, the walks become neglected, and grown over with grass and weeds, resembling more a cattle path than any thing else. The principle, therefore, should be rigidly adhered to, of having only such walks as are absolutely indispensable, and these to be kept in the best order. A good, well-kept walk, is not only a great beauty but a great comfort, whereas nothing is so useless and ill-looking as a bad or neglected one. In most cases a single walk, and that a foot walk, six or eight feet wide in proportion to the extent of the ground, will be quite enough.

The position of the entrance gate and the course of the walk must be determined by the shape of the grounds and the situation of the front door of the dwelling. If the space between the house and street be narrow — say twenty or thirty feet — and the front door be in the center of the building, the most convenient, and probably the best, arrangement is the common one — having the gate opposite the door, and the

walk straight. It would be much better if houses of this kind were so constructed as to have the main entrance at one side, so that the ground in front of the principal rooms might be kept in a lawn, embellished with a few appropriate trees. This would be a more agreeable sight from the windows than a gravel walk, and persons approaching the house would not be directly in front of the windows. When the house stands back a sufficient distance, even if the front door be in the center facing the street, the walk should approach it by as easy curves as possible from one side, leaving the ground in front unbroken. A curved walk, however, is not only inconvenient, but obviously inconsistent, in a very limited space.

Box, and all other kinds of edgings, to walks that run through grass plots, are not only out of place, but add greatly to the expense of planting and keeping. Such things are only appropriate in flower gardens, to mark the outlines of walks and beds. Hedges of Privet, Red Cedar, or Arbor Vitæ, are occasionally planted along the edges of walks, but are entirely surperfluous, and have a bad effect, unless to screen a wagon road to out-buildings, or to separate a front garden or lawn from the kitchen garden, or such objects as it may be desirable to conceal. Such hedges have also a very good effect when placed immediately behind a low open front fence, forming, in that case, a background to the lawn, when viewed from the dwelling.

Planting, in most of our small gardens, is carried to such an excess as to convert them into miniature forests. There must be the universal row of Horse Chestnuts, or something else, within the fence; and then the interior is dotted over closely with all manner of shrubs and plants. A corner is probably cut up into something like a childd's flower garden; small beds, filled with tall, straggling plants, lying over the Box edgings, covering the walks, and giving to the whole a neglected and confused appearance. Such management displays no taste, and gives no satisfaction.

We would discard these straight rows of trees, and convert the whole surface into as perfect a piece of lawn as could be made. This we would embellish with a few — very few — appropriate trees, mostly evergreens, having as great a variety among them as possible, both in regard to habit of growth and tint of foliage. The smallest plot, managed on this principle, may be made beautiful. A single tree, such as a Norway Spruce, a Deodar Cedar, a Hemlock Spruce, or any other fine evergreen — or even a deciduous tree, such as a Magnolia, a Tulip tree, a Linden, Horse Chestnut, or Mountain Ash — standing on a lawn, having ample space on all sides to develop its fair, natural habits and proportions, is always a beautiful object, and cannot fail, though a common tree, to attract attention and admiration; but plant three or four, or half a dozen, such trees where one should be, or crowd up the one with undershrubs and other objects, and you at once destroy the character and expression of the tree, and produce a confused mass, that can not fail to be disagreeable to every one whose taste has been even slightly cultivated.

Few people seem to appreciate fully the beauty of a piece of lawn — a beauty which is at once cheap and permanent. Most of us desire to be economical; but what economy is there in cutting up small gardens into walks, flower borders, and beds, and in planting them all over with trees and plants? These walks and borders need

constant care, or they soon become unsightly; they need a constant succession of flowering plants, to keep up a display. The culture of flowers along borders and among trees, is never successful or satisfactory. They must have a place allotted to themselves, where they can be tastefully grouped and receive proper attention. A very important point is the selection of suitable trees for small gardens. We very often see trees of the largest class planted where there is no room for them, simply because such trees are planted in every garden. The little front gardens of street houses in some of the English towns delight every one who sees them, by the appropriateness of their arrangement and ornaments. A spot of bright green lawn, garnished with two or three Laurels or Rhododendrons, and some climbing Roses or Honeysuckles around the windows, and these all glittering with high polish, like a new coin from the mint—no cutting up into all manner of misshaped beds and borders, no entangled masses of trees and plants. We hope this matter matter will be considered, for a reform is greatly needed. We shall have more to say on the subject hereafter.

DOYENNE D' ETE PEAR.*

This variety, of which we give a portrait in the present number, is undoubtedly one of the best, if not *the* best, early pear we have. We consider it quite superior to the *Madelaine*, which ripens at the same time. It is one of Van Mons' seedlings, we are told in the new *Annales de Pomologie* of Belgium, mentioned in his catalogue of 1823, and one of the invoice of 320 varieties of pears sent in 1833 to M. Poiteau; and he described it in the *Annals of the Hort. Society of Paris* in 1834.

DOYENNE D' ETE PEAR.

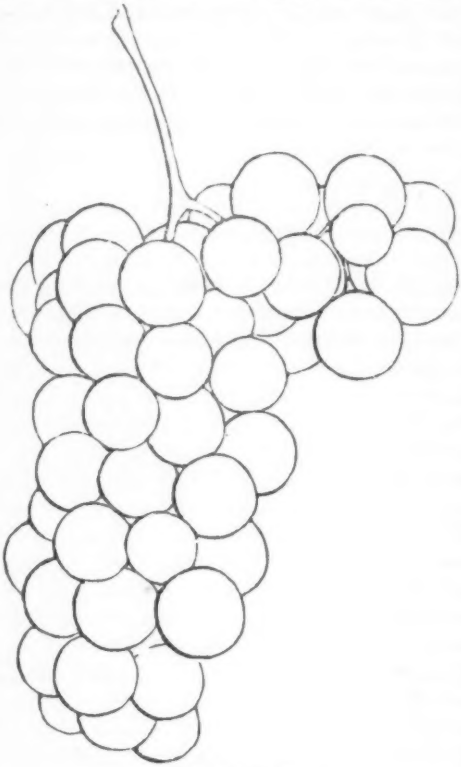
Fruit—small, roundish, slightly turbinate, and very regular. Stalk—an inch to an inch and a half long, pretty stout. Calyx—small, open, in a very shallow basin. Skin—greenish-yellow, with a brownish-red and sometimes a bright red cheek—very beautiful. Flesh—yellowish-white, melting, juicy, sweet, and slightly musky. Should be gathered a few days or a week before ripe. The tree is an upright, vigorous grower, with moderately stout, grayish-brown shoots, thinly sprinkled with drab dots. It is very productive, and bears early both on pear and quince. On the latter stock it bears so profusely, like the *Bartlett*, as to need close pruning and high culture to sustain its vigor.

* See Frontispiece.

As far as we know, this variety has proved excellent wherever it has been tried; and we have no hesitation in recommending it to a place in all collections. It ripens here about the last days of July, generally.

THE DELAWARE GRAPE.

About three years ago, Mr. Bateham, of the *Ohio Cultivator*, was kind enough to send us some bunches of this grape from an Ohio Fruit Growers' Convention. We were much pleased with it, and took note of the discussions respecting its history and probable origin. At that time we determined to propagate it, but it slipped our memory, and we have heard or seen nothing of it since. Now we are favored, by A. Thomson, Esq., of Delaware, Ohio, with a box containing several well ripened, beautiful bunches; and we think more highly of it than ever. After tasting it we should say it is an American grape; but there has been gathered up considerable evidence of its foreign origin, and an old, intelligent vine-dresser, fresh from Germany, says that he should at once pronounce it the *Traminer*, but that it has a more musky flavor than that variety has in Germany. Its exemption from mildew is a remarkable feature in a foreign grape. The grape itself, as well as its history, is worthy of more attention. The bunch is small, very compact, sometimes shouldered. Berries—small, round. Skin—thin, of a coppery-rose color. Pulp—very little. Flavor—sweet, but sprightly and pleasant. We subjoin the communication of Mr. Thompson:



DELAWARE GRAPE.

"I send you by express specimens of a grape that has attracted much attention in this region for a few years past, and increases in public favor as time more fully develops its

superiority. To us it is a stranger; and my object in sending it to you is to get your opinion as to its quality, and ascertain if it is known to horticulturists in your section. You will perceive that it is quite early, being now ripe, while *Isabellas*, more favorably situated, are just beginning to turn, and *Catawbas* are quite green—and that it is remarkably free from pulp, thin skinned, and of sprightly and pleasant flavor—in short, that it possesses all the characteristics of a first rate table grape. It is a prodigious bearer; bunches compact, though rather small; the berries of uniform size and quality, it being almost impossible to find one that is in any way defective. The vine is a vigorous grower—hardy, free from mildew, and ripens its wood (which is small and short-jointed) better than any with which I am acquainted. I regard it as a great acquisition, and certainly no fruit that has appeared has acquired greater popularity in the same length of time than this in the region where known.

"Being offered for sale in our streets a few years ago by persons from the country, it immediately attracted attention, and investigations instituted by myself and others showed it to be of foreign origin—having been one of a lot of vines sent more than fifty years ago to a gentleman in New Jersey by his brother residing in Italy. It was procured in the garden of the gentleman referred to, and brought to this country some sixteen years ago. Though its origin is clearly traced to a foreign source, I am inclined to think that instead of being taken from the original stock, it is probably a chance seedling from one of the Italian vines, for I have never seen or heard of a foreign vine that would flourish and ripen its fruit in our climate as this does. If it does as well and produces as good fruit in New Jersey as in this State, it is surprising that it has not ere this attracted the attention of eastern horticulturists.

"Mr. Longworth regards it as a foreign grape, and in a letter to me says: 'I have upward of one hundred bunches of the *Delaware* grape ripening. It compels me to back out and admit there is one foreign grape that suits our climate. I have failed with one hundred varieties. I wish to give it a fair trial for wine. It is a superior table grape.' And in a subsequent letter he says the German vine-dressers in that region who have examined it are divided in opinion—some pronouncing it the *Red Resling*, while others think it is the *Traminer*, one of the most celebrated of the German wine grapes. The evidence preponderates in favor of its being the latter, and Mr. L., acting upon this evidence, has order a large number of the vines from Germany. He may be correct in supposing its identity clearly established; but if so, it is somewhat remarkable that in his former large importations (the object being to procure *wine* grapes) this, the most celebrated of any they cultivate, should not have been included; and it is no less remarkable that none of the Germans who have brought vines with them from the father-land, should have failed to include their favorite *Traminer*. A. Thomson.—*Delaware, Ohio.*"

FACTS IN ISABELLA GRAPE CULTURE.

BY E. A. McKAY, NAPLES, N. Y.

Some time ago, you may remember, you invited me to communicate to you such facts for publication as I might have met with in grape culture that would be likely to be of interest to the public. I had then recently planted one acre of *Isabella* Grape vines, pretty nearly after the manner you had advised in the columns of the *Genesee Farmer*.

The piece of ground planted is twenty rods in length by eight in width, and was planted five years ago last spring, in the following manner: About the first of May I gave the land, which is a gravelly loam, a very deep plowing — as deep as possible without the aid of a subsoil plow. I then measured it off into eight strips, or lands, running lengthwise, their direction being from north to south, 15 deg. east, and plowed these lands separately — leaving the dead furrow in the center of each, designating the places for the rows — breaking up the yellow subsoil by repeated plowings through the center of each to the depth of nearly two feet. I then went into these trenches with a stout team and scraper, and excavated holes a rod apart, still deeper than I had plowed, about six feet wide and eight feet in length, leaving the subsoil taken from them in the intervening spaces.

All this time I had my eye upon *a drove of cattle* (some eighty head), which had died in this town the previous March and April, while performing a pilgrimage from the far West to the New York market. These I procured of the proprietor, and had them cut into pieces of convenient size, and hauled to my field and placed in the holes prepared for their reception. There being one hundred and sixty holes, a half of a carcass was placed in each. This being done, the holes were filled about half full of good surface soil; upon this I distributed, as equally as possible among all the holes, sixteen heavy loads of decayed leather shavings, from a currier's shop — the accumulation, as I was informed, of about twenty years. A sufficient quantity of surface soil was thrown upon these, and thoroughly incorporated with them, to fill the holes rather more than level with the surface of the ground. Now, about a bushel of well-rotted stable manure, taken from under a stable, well mixed with about the same quantity of charcoal dust, from an old coal pit, was spaded into each place designated for the reception of a vine.

I then procured, of Ellwanger & Barry, good, strong, two year old vines, with which I planted one-half of this ground; and the other half I planted with layers of the previous year's growth, without a particle of top to any of them — each consisting simply of a short section of a vine of the previous year's growth, with one bud and a few small roots attached to it.

These vines have had no other manuring since they were thus planted, excepting about two bushels of leached ashes forked in around each vine last season, and about one quart of plaster applied to each the season before. They are trained on tellises, running from north to south, eight feet high, made of chestnut posts (for want of

cedar), five inches square at the bottom, and two and a half by five inches at the top, set eight and a quarter feet apart, with strips of one and a half inch stuff, two and a half inches wide, nailed from post to post, eighteen inches above the ground, and at the top of the posts. Between these, three tiers of No. 14 iron wire are drawn, dividing the space equally between the wooden strips, and secured to each post.

These trellises are now completely filled with good, strong, bearing wood, ready for use next season, much of which is over three-quarters of an inch in diameter; and large portions of it are now apparently ripe. I allowed these vines to bear only about seven pounds each last season, though they set for full three times that quantity. I rubbed off every alternate bud on all the vines last season; and after they were set for fruit I took off half of it. My fruit was mainly sold to dealers in Elmira, and retailed by them at fourteen cents per pound, by the side of *Isabella* grapes, cultivated near Penn Yan, at twelve and a half cents. One dealer, Mr. H. H. Risbards, afterwards informed me that he sold fifty-three pounds of my grapes in one evening at fourteen cents, and but three pounds of the shilling grapes. Do you suppose those dead carcasses had any thing to do with this? I do.

Last spring, before these vines commenced their growth, I measured some twenty-five or thirty of them, taking them "as they run," and I found but very few of them to measure only ten inches in circumference. Nearly all measured over a foot around the body, several of them fifteen inches, and one seventeen inches. But why did not those dead cattle and leather shavings kill them? Surely it is a marvel that they did not; for I have repeatedly dug down to the bones within the past two years, and have always found them completely surrounded with a net-work of *living* fibrous grape roots — not *dead* ones! I am allowing these vines to bear this season just half what they set for, after a severe autumnal pruning; and I estimate the present crop at 3,200 pounds, or 20 pounds to the vine, notwithstanding the hail storm on the 4th of July destroyed at least 1,000 pounds.

My grapes last season commenced making their first turn on the 1st day of September, and the entire crop was ripe before the 30th. This season they commenced turning red on the 20th day of August, and at this time (September 7th) more than 1,000 pounds are making the second turn. In fact, I have seen *Isabella* grapes offered for sale in Rochester, in the month of October, not as ripe as these are.

I will not say *positively* that my fruit is equal in flavor to that produced by more seemly fertilizing materials, for that would hardly seem possible; but I will send you a sample of it as soon as I consider it ripe, that you may have an opportunity to judge for yourself. One thing I have remarked in regard to these vines: no insects, of any sort, have as yet disturbed them, except that three or four of the vines, the year they were planted, were dug out by dogs in their nocturnal attempts at a premature resurrection of those dead carcasses! Mildew has never affected them, although, from their remarkable luxurience of growth, I have expected to encounter much trouble from this most patience-trying scourge of the vineyard.

I have adopted the plan this season of mulching my vines with spent tan. I applied it early in July, having kept the vines thoroughly cultivated previously. I shall cover

the entire vineyard with it next season, about an inch deep. I have always plowed between the rows to the depth of five or six inches, to within a foot of the vines. To enable me to do this without disturbing the roots, I have practiced pruning off all the lateral surface roots to the depth of five or six inches, thus throwing the vines, to use a familiar phrase, "upon their taps." To this practice, I believe, ought to be attributed my exemption from mildew, far more than to any or all things else. I observed this same practice prevailed in Dr. UNDERHILL'S vineyards, at Croton Point, though I am not aware that the doctor has ever given the fact to the public. If he has not, of course it is because he forgot to do so; or he may have thought it would not be of much interest to other cultivators of the grape. One fact is worthy of note: Dr. U. has experienced no difficulty from mildew for quite a number of years past, and his vines are very old; whereas, when his vines were young, he says he was much troubled with its presence. Now, all who know any thing about grape culture, well know that old vines, with ordinary culture, are far more subject to this difficulty than young ones. To my mind, this proves that the doctor is older than he once was, as well as his vines, and that he has not grown old to no purpose.

In conclusion of this already too long article, let me say: if you do not like the samples of grapes sent, suppress this account of their origin and culture, for they are the *argument* I most rely upon in the defence of my mode of grape culture. If this argument fails to produce conviction, I will yield the point; but if you like them, you may give me a hearing in the columns of the *Horticulturist*, if you choose to do so, that others may learn by what strange means good fruit may be produced, in spite of the abuse so profusely heaped upon "dead carcasses" by those who never take the trouble to give them a patient trial. Should you do so, you may hear from me again, when I have any other *Facts in Isabella Grape Culture* deemed of importance to the public.

FLOWERING OF THE NELUMBIUM SPECIOSUM AT SPRINGBROOK.

BY THOMAS MEEHAN, GARDENER TO CALEB COPE, PHILADELPHIA.

WHEN, in the autumn of 1851, Mr. COPE was enabled to acquaint Mr. DOWNING with the successful result of his munificent zeal in the cultivation of the far-famed *Victoria*, I am sure he little anticipated the fact that in two short seasons he would be entitled to claim from the horticultural world the credit of introducing to their notice another plant of the same character — perhaps better known, but scarcely less beautiful, and certainly not less interesting — the *Nelumbium speciosum*.

Our climate is unsuited to the superior production, either by nature or through art, of some things in which our trans-atlantic friends excel; but, on the other hand, it is adapted to the perfection of other highly ornamental objects, which can scarcely be attained by them in any way, and which are calculated to give to American horticulture an envied character peculiarly its own. The *Nelumbium*, as the following account of its success with us shows, is one of these things. Though for sixty years intro-

duced into English collections, it is there comparatively scarce, and retained with great difficulty. Judging from a late number of the *Revue Horticole*, it is a rarity even in the more temperate latitudes of France, as it details the sensation its first flowering created in Paris. To American cultivators it has been hitherto comparatively unknown.

The seeds from which our plants were raised, were procured for Mr. Cope by Mr. Ezra Bowen, of Philadelphia, while on a voyage to Calcutta last winter. I divided the seed into two sets: those of one I filed through the outer coating at one end, until the fleshy part of the seed was just discernible; the other I sowed just as they were, plunging the pans of seed in water kept from 80° to 90°. The former germinated in about ten days. Soon after they were separately potted, and made a very rapid growth. Early in spring our first experiment with it was made, in a large box plunged in our *Victoria* tank. Your readers will remember that an essential part of our successful treatment of the *Victoria*, lies in obscuring the glass. We soon found that the *Nelumbium* disliked this shade; and so, on the 20th of May, we made a trial of it in the full sun, in a tank out of doors, wherein the *Victoria* had been unsuccessfully tried the year previous. This tank is oval, about fifteen feet long in its widest diameter, and the water in it being about three feet deep, constantly renewed by the waste water from the overflow of our hydraulic reservoir. The water was 65°, in the mud at the bottom of which we planted three very weak plants. For more than a month they made little progress. As the weather grew warmer their growth became rapid in proportion, till by the beginning of July the tank was completely covered by a profusion of fine foliage, some of the leaves reaching two feet in diameter. Soon after this the amphibious (excuse the term) leaves appeared, like so many inverted parasols, rising from two to three feet out of the water; and connected with them appeared the flower buds, rising erect out of the water in the same manner. On the 14th of September the first blossom fully expanded, being a little less than four months from the time the scarcely-rooted plants were planted there. The flowers are less evanescent than the Victoria, remaining in perfection several days. They are of a delicate rose color, declining gradually to a white as it approaches the center; while high in the middle rises its inverted cone-like receptacle, with about eighteen stigmas equally distributed over its flat yellow surface. When laid out, the diameter of our flower is about nine inches; but the fragrance which travelers speak of is scarcely perceptible. It will undoubtedly become one of our most popular plants for open air culture. I should not be surprised to find, in a few years, a *Nelumbium* tank an essential in every garden of any pretensions.

The question is yet undecided, whether the roots will be able to withstand the severity of our winters. I have every confidence that they will. The mean temperature of the coldest month in the year in Pekin, where this plant abounds, is, according to Baron Humboldt, 24.62, while that of the latitude in which I write is estimated as high as 32.72. The probability is that the only care requisite will be to place the roots so deep as to be out of the reach of actual frost.

It was a singular coincidence, that on the very day this lovely blossom first opened

with us, the Espiruto Sancto (*Peristeria elata* of orchidaceous collections), of which the curious resemblance to a dove of its flowers has obtained for it the name of "Holy Spirit" plant by the Spanish, and such a round of paragraphs from the newspapers lately, should also open its really fragrant blossoms — both expanding together, and both the gratefully-acknowledged offerings, within a few months, of enthusiastic friends in distant countries. The bulbs of the latter were the gift of Mrs. Totten, to whom they were transmitted by her distinguished husband, now employed on the Panama railroad.

It may interest you to learn that the original plant of the *Victoria* is as flourishing as ever, the flower opening to-night (September 17th) being the one hundred and thirty-fifth which it has produced.

MANAGEMENT OF PYRAMIDAL TREES.

BY ROBERT MESTON, GARDENER TO COL. A. J. POLK, ASHWOOD, TENN.

In the August number of the *Horticulturist*, page 337, there is an extract from the *London Gardeners' Chronicle*, by William Mason. Mr. Mason complains of the absence of good pyramid pruning in that country (England). Now, sir, the question which arises is this: Are we in advance of our trans-atlantic friends, the British, in that department of horticulture? I think not, and will give you my reasons; but, in justice to the cultivators of pyramid Pears in this country, I must here state that I have never seen any large pyramid Pears in America, my observations being entirely drawn from the sample of young trees that I have secured at different times from Nurseries North and East.* These trees have all had plenty of good clean wood; and had they been headed down, as Mr. Mason recommends, they would have pleased the most fastidious taste in Pear culture. Now, my reasons for supposing that good pyramids are scarce in this country as well as England, arises from the fact tha tthe majority of our trees are not headed down low enough the first year from the bud, as all the trees that have come under my notice have been headed down to eighteen inches and upwards. If pyramid Pears were cut down from ten inches to a foot, we should never see any trees like No. 4, as figured in the June number of the *Horticulturist*, page 255,† for the top of that tree must have been where the spurs are at its base. Every body that knows any thing about working up deep trees, must be aware that if we prune sparingly the first season our trees never can become fully developed at the base, although very high authorities in England as well as in America have recom-

* Nurserymen generally find it to their advantage to have tall trees, as the tallest sell the best. The English Nurserymen seldom attempt to grow pyramidal trees for sale. Some advertise them, but we do not remember to have seen one worthy of the name. Very little is really known yet in England of the management of pyramidal trees; and whatever Mr. Thompson teaches has been gathered by him from French practice.—Ed.

† Very much depends upon the variety. It would never do to adopt a uniform length or number of buds, as eighteen inches would be as low for some as ten for others. For instance: the *Glout Morceau* throws out side branches with the slightest provocation, whereas the *Louise Bonne* is obstinate.—Ed.

mended the leaving of eighteen inches of the first year's wood. Now, if there is any analogy between working up a horizontal tree and a pyramid, why would not the same system of pruning be adapted to the one as well as the other in the first formation of the tree, the object being the same in both, viz., to secure a well-developed base the second year from the bud?

I can not think that any of the advocates of this system of long pruning for pyramids, would recommend the same length of wood in a horizontal tree. For my part, if I was going to head down a tree of one year's growth, to be worked up as a horizontal or a pyramid, I would cut down to about five good buds, leaving the top bud for the perpendicular, while the four remaining ones would form the base; and if for a pyramid, it would be something like the annexed figure. But the objection to this system of pruning might be this: the growth in this country is so great, as compared to the growth in England, that the bottom buds on our trees are abortive;* and by heading down to full and perfect buds, accounts for our long system of pruning. But suppose these trees were headed down as soon as all danger of a second growth was over, would not these buds become fully developed by the spring? This, I am aware, would not suit nurserymen, as most people like to prune their own trees, whether they know how or not. But I think there is no danger even if the lower buds are not as well developed as we could wish, for this reason: I headed down several trees last January that were two years old, without any appearance of good buds; these trees all threw out good strong shoots, and may be formed into handsome pyramids. I think there can be no doubt that a tree may be formed the first year from the bud, similar to the above figure, by keeping the terminal bud pinched out until the base of the tree is formed.† This ought to be done when the shoot reaches about eight or ten inches, but never ought to exceed ten. This is an experiment I have not tried, for the want of young trees; but still I think, by not allowing the shoot to make one straight growth, we stop the superabundant sap which would flow into that part of the tree that is to be cut off—therefore there can be no economy in allowing the tree to grow into one straight shoot the first year, to be cut off and thrown away the next. But if by pinching the first year's bud, as directed above, we get from four to six good laterals at the base of the tree, I think we shall be saving one year.

The object in growing pyramidal Pears ought to be the beauty of the tree, as well as the goodness of the fruit; but if in the first instance we spare the knife, we spoil

* No difficulty on this point—the lowest buds on a yearling shoot may be forced out by close pruning.—Ed.

† This answers very well with some varieties, such as form lateral buds as the growth proceeds. Many varieties, however, will not throw out side branches by pinching, but merely stop growing for a time, until a good terminal bud is formed, when it pushes; and trees of this kind are much injured by pinching. We have tried this experiment extensively. We are satisfied that, in all cases, it is safer to allow the yearling tree to complete its growth in our climate, and then cut back to the desired point; the buds thus left have great force, and push vigorously. In the South, where a late growth is common, pinching the extremities at a time when the lateral buds are not likely to push, will no doubt aid in ripening the wood and perfecting the buds.—Ed.

the tree. All deep trees ought to be pruned after Mr. THOMSON'S method — that is, the summer pinching — always beginning at the top of the tree first, allowing the under part of the tree to remain ten or twelve days before it is pinched. This check upon the upper part of the tree forces the sap into the lower branches, and keeps the tree uniformly the same from top to bottom.

NEW VARIETIES OF STRAWBERRIES.

BY WM. R. PRINCE, FLUSHING, N. Y.

81. *Globose Scarlet.*—Very large, rounded, beautiful light scarlet, very productive, valuable, plant hardy and very vigorous. P.*

82. *Crimson Aromatic.*—Dark green foliage, fruit very large, rounded or obovate, crimson, sweet, high flavor when full ripe, very productive, estimable. P.

83. *Prince's Climax.*—Monstrous size, splendid bright scarlet, some with and some without a neck, pleasant flavor, a showy and beautiful berry, extra, plant very hardy and vigorous. P.

84. *Coronet Scarlet.*—Very large, rounded, beautiful scarlet, excellent flavor, very valuable, extra. P.

85. *Imperial Crimson.*—Large, short cone or rounded, dark crimson, very sweet and good, firm, keeps long, immense bearer. P.

86. *Prince's Imperial Scarlet.*—Monstrous size, conical, sweet, very fine flavor, productive. P.

87. *Transcendent Scarlet.*—Largest of all, dark scarlet, round, often compressed, sweet and good, productive. P.

88. *Prince's Black Prince.*—Large, conical, very dark crimsom, good flavor when full ripe, productive. P. (This and the following are seedlings of the *Black Prince.*)

89. *Aromatic Scarlet.*—Secondary size, conical, dark scarlet, sweet, juicy, very fine, rich flavor, similar to the *Black Prince*, extraordinarily productive. P.

90. *Luscious Scarlet.*—Dark scarlet, large, rounded, first rate flavor, productive. P.

91. *Scarlet Prolific Pine.*—Rather large, conical, bright scarlet, fine flavor. A seedling of *Burr's New Pine*, and an improvement. P.

92. *Saccharine Scarlet.*—Conical, extra sweet flavor, secondary size, productive. P.

93. *Early Prolific Scarlet.*—Conical, with a neck, secondary size, or rather large, beautiful light scarlet, excellent flavor, exceedingly productive.

94. *Diadem.*—Very large and showy, rounded, beautiful light scarlet, pleasant flavor, remarkably fine berry, extra, plant hardy and very robust. P.

95. *Crimson Profuse.*—Resembles *Crimson Cone* in size, color, form, and flavor: slight acidity, profuse clusters, none more productive, secondary size. P.

* P. denotes pistillates. H., hermaphrodites.

96. *Rubicon.*—Very large, obtuse cone, dark scarlet, good flavor, large as *McAvoy's Superior*, and resembles it. P.

97. *Perfumed Scarlet.*—Rather large, rounded, light scarlet, highest flavor of all, productive. P.

98. *Long Scarlet.*—Oblong, with a neck, very fine flavor, productive. P.

99. *Crimson Prolific.*—Conical, crimson, sweet and good flavor, extra productive, tall, vigorous foliage and scapes. P.

100. *Scarlet Magnate.*—Very large, rounded, and some berries compressed, rich flavor, productive, vigorous foliage. P.

ON STYLE AND EXPRESSION IN CERTAIN TREES AND SHRUBS—THEIR ADAPTABILITIES, &c.*

LANDSCAPE gardening in its strict sense has scarcely kept pace with what has been termed the Gardenesque of late years; and why? Simply, I suppose, from the fact that where there is one person who can appreciate the beauties of lines and forms, independent of color, there are a score who can not; but who nevertheless are, it may be, adepts at what is termed "clumping" flowers, and all the paraphernalia of the flower garden.

While, however, England sustains her position in the van of civilization, so long must true landscape gardening be fostered; and it must be confessed that we owe its preservation and encouragement mainly to our aristocracy, who are ever in a better position to appreciate its value than any other class of society.

My purpose is to draw attention to the beauties of form in certain trees and shrubs, old-fashioned kinds or not, and to point to their eligibilities, whether in the park, the ordinary pleasure grounds, or the flower garden. As country seats differ—and indeed should do so—as to their general tone or expression, sometimes through position and adventitious circumstances, and sometimes as a matter of design, it follows that a judicious adaptation of trees and shrubs becomes necessary, whether as accompaniments or as constituting a portion of the chief features of the grounds. In most of the pleasure grounds connected with the seats of our nobility and gentry, certain by-scenes, retreats, nooks, or decorative adjuncts occur, which either possess a kind of individuality, or require it to be created by the skill of the artist. Hence the necessity for a nice perception of the character and ultimate expression of trees and shrubs. The grave and the gay would be terms far too sweeping in their signification to embrace all the objects required in extensive gardens. From the mausoleum to the parterre may exist several intermediate characters, each requiring a separate impress, yet merging into each other. For instance, there may be the rosary, the American ground, the decorated promenade, the terrace, rock-work, &c.; and as matters further from home, walks and adjuncts connected with the margins of the park, the lake, the

* Communicated to the *Journal of the London Horticultural Society*, by ROBERT ERRINGTON, C. M. H. S., gardener to Sir PHILIP DE MALPAS GREY EGERTON, Bart., M. P., F. H. S., Oulton Park, Tarporley, Cheshire.

woodlands, the grove. It need scarcely be urged that each of these requires peculiarity of style in the trees and shrubs which are used as accompaniments. There exists, moreover, in addition, a demand for trees and shrubs adapted to the various styles of architecture; and to the vestibule, the corridor, balustrades, arcades, the conservatory, &c.

Thus far I have pointed to a few of the chief objects, in order to show the demand for a variety and choice of materials, and to mark the existence of such, and to claim in some degree for the landscape gardener an immunity from the ordinary bondage imposed by the great goddess Fashion; the genuine landscape gardener caring more for lines and forms than gaudy colors.

Mere novelty and color, then, being set aside for a moment, I would beg to advert to what we may term style and expression in trees and shrubs, and with much deference submit the following, which is capable of amplification:

Forms—Round or Flat-headed, generally massive; Pointed or Spiry; Columnar; Fastigiate; Horizontal; Weeping.

To these common terms, as descriptive of general forms, may be added certain other characters or habits; such as the tinted, or those which impart a solemn grandeur or richness, at the season of fading, in our early autumn or winter months; feathery and light branched trees or shrubs, adapted in a special way to the vista or glade; rock-shrubs and trees, those adapted to the banks of water; climbers, creepers, twiners, berry bearers, and variegations; with the coarser and more rustic-looking things, as leading to or connected with the woodlands, the fields, or the moor.

I will now point to a few trees and shrubs in each of the classes, begging it to be understood that they may be either old or new, their suitability alone being the assumed ground of merit.

Round or Flat-headed Section.—Foremost, "the gnarled and unwedgable Oak"—everybody's favorite. Here we have one of the finest contributaries to a bold sky outline—in age exhibiting broad and heavy masses of foliage, disposed in well-defined, abrupt, and even angular breaks; added to which a tortuous and rugged bark—a bold relief among trees and shrubs of tamer character. The Beech, too, a tree for the park, the grove, the glade, or the vista. The Sycamore, which, although when young is of no significance, attains a character in age frequently of much consequence to the scenery where it is situate; the foliage in this case running into heavy masses, with deeply indented breaks in the outline. The Scotch Fir in age frequently attains a most picturesque appearance. In this section we have such trees as the Elm, the Lime, and various others.

Pointed or Spiry.—Such as the Lombardy Poplar, the Taxodium sempervirens, Douglas Pine, Larch, Silver Fir, and several other conifers, with the beautiful Cryptomeria, and many ornamental shrubs. Trees and shrubs of this habit are finely adapted for relieving the monotony of a heavy sky outline. What a charming effect is produced by even a group or two of the Hollyhock, peeping forth from among a heavy mass of flat-headed shrubs! The Lombardy Poplar, too: who has not seen and admired this tree, rising in the distance in conjunction with the steeple of some time-

hallowed church? This is indeed a most important section. If I remember right, Mr. REPTON affirms that spiry trees are well adapted to the Grecian style of architecture.

Columnar.—Here are many admirable things, particularly suitable as accompaniments to buildings. For the margins of promenades, terraces, or indeed any long, straight, and formal walks or lines—the corridor, balustrade, &c.—they are considered well adapted. I need only point to the Irish Yew, Arbor Vitæ, Red Redar, with some of the members of the Juniperus and Cupressus families, as peculiarly of this class.

Fastigiate.—There are some singular-looking things in this section; as for instance the upright or Cornish Elm—indeed, some of the conifers may be placed here. There has been some difference of opinion as to the use of the Lombardy Poplar, which is perhaps more of the columnar character; but I think any one going from London to Richmond by water, must be struck with the extraordinary effect produced at some villas on the banks, in the grounds of which the Lombardy Poplar, the Cedar of Lebanon, and the Weeping Willow, may be seen in close combination with buildings of modern style; the whole producing a most striking picture—such forms powerfully contrasting with the beautiful river to complete the scene.

Horizontal.—The ancient Cedar of Lebanon may here be placed foremost: too well known to require description. The Cedrus Africanus will probably stand in this class; and that ponderous and dignified-looking tree, the Araucaria imbricata; the Silver Fir, and indeed several conifers belong here, which altogether is a most important class, especially with reference to architectural lines and forms.

Weeping Kinds.—First, the old Salix Babylonica, or Weeping Willow, which may stand as the type of this class of trees; albeit we have such graceful things as the Cupressus funebris, the Deodar, the Hemlock Spruce, &c.; even the Birch, in some of its best humors, swells the list, which, if space would permit, might be enlarged with many a goodly candidate.

Who would refuse the Deodar and the Weeping Willow a place contiguous to water scenery? The latter is so much at home in such a situation, that an ornamental piece of water in a pleasure ground is scarcely considered complete without it. Here previous associations and individual aptitude combine to press this time-honored tree on the notice of all lovers of the graceful.

Having thus given a hasty sketch of character in trees—a subject which, if done justice to, would fill a book—I may now be permitted to point to a few trees or shrubs, which, although possessing much character, may not fall in strictly with any of the classes here assumed.

Conifers in general: it is almost surperfluous to remark that they possess capabilities of giving quite a new tone to British scenery; not that they will by any means cause us to part with our majestic Oaks, our Beeches, &c. On the contrary, they will add power to existing groups of deciduous timber trees, by depth of contrast; and combine, as it were, the freshness of spring with the gloom of winter.

Among these the Deodar seems, by general consent, to occupy the very first place, based upon a double consideration: its exceeding great beauty as a tree, and the well-

known durable character of its timber. Another capital feature belongs to it: the power of its leader to resist frost or cutting winds. No person, on first observing its graceful and delicate-looking leader, growing so late in the autumn, could suppose that it could remain unscathed through a severe winter. It is, moreover, the most manageable Fir I have seen, as to habit; it would be easy to keep it in a dwarf state for many years. It is thus adapted to rock-work, or other rustic affairs, where pendent forms are employed. Next, the regal-looking Araucaria — a tree for palaces. Cryptomeria, too, and the Douglas Pine; and then the genera Cephalotaxus, Libocedrus, Juniperus, Taxodium, Cupressus, &c. What a rich group! Any painter who, by anticipation, could produce a landscape on canvas, such as will be obtained in Britain in some twenty or thirty years hence by the use of these fine things, would perhaps give a greater impulse to planting than all the advertising of the tradesmen.

The selection of trees and shrubs possessing autumnal tints is by no means an unimportant part of the planter's business. When the gloom of winter threatens — when the aspect of our gardens becomes totally changed by the general decadence of the floral tribes — then the bounteous hand of Providence, by a gracious compensation, "lights up" the woodland, the grove, and the shrubbery, by those delightfully various and ever-changing tints which all who can appreciate the beauties of the landscape so much admire.

This is a numerous section, and any one who would watch and carefully classify them would do planters a real service. I may just observe, that the most glorious tints I am acquainted with are those of the Liquidamber, the old yellow Azalea, and I am tempted to add, although somewhat out of place, the true West's St. Peter's vine. The Oak family are not poor in these things; the old Merry tree is sometimes beautifully tinted; so is the Corylus atropurpureus, the Hippocastanum, and a host of others, including pure yellows, as the Tulip tree, &c. To these may be added, for their rich tints, our colored-stemmed shrubs, as some of the Dogwoods. The berried race may also be glanced at. Foremost, the old Holly, associated in the mind with the Christmas festivities of centuries, and outdoors second to none in the richness of its embellishments, or as shelter, whether in the shrubbery, the field, the park, or the forest. Next, the sombre Yew, with its funereal associations, combining massiveness, durability, and hardihood; the Arbutus, Juniper, Leycesteria, Snowberry, Ivy, Mahonia, the Garrya, Euonymus, &c.

The variegated section is by no means meagre or inapt for decorative purposes. Materials also for rock-work, or for imparting a wilderness character, undergrowths and climbers; and lastly, as a consideration worthy the close attention of every one engaged in ornamental gardening, our very early spring flowering shrubs or trees, and our very late ones.

Among the former, I would point to the old snowy Mespilus, the Almond, Ribes, the Corchorus, Chimonanthus, Cydonia japonica, Mezereon, Cornelian Cherry, Weigelia, Forsythia, &c. Among the latter, the old Althæa frutex, Erica herbacea, Clethra, Arbutus, Escallonias, Laurustine; and lastly, the old Glastonbury Thorn, of legendary fame — and difficult it is to know whether to class this with the old year or the new.

Sketchy as the present remarks necessarily are, as applied to a subject having such wide bearings, it may be seen by those unacquainted with our trees and shrubs, how rich England is in materials for decoration, at whatever period of the year, or whatever the style; and I may be allowed to express a hope, that all intent on beautifying their gardens, parks, &c., will take into consideration the propriety of paying a due regard to the habitudes and adaptibilities of trees and shrubs.

FRUIT TREES AND FRUIT OF 1853.

BY WM. BACON, RICHMOND, MASS.

The autumn of 1852 was beautifully fine for ripening the wood of fruit trees. The season throughout was so dry that the growth of twigs was less, and stopped earlier than usual. The frosts began later in the season, so that the wood had sufficient time to mature and the buds to encase themselves in their sealed cells before the commencement of winter; and winter, as if tired of vexing the patience by severe and pinching cold alternated by thaws, preserved an even and agreeable temperature — gave no very cold and but few thawy days. Spring had none of the fantastic tricks of freezing and thawing in which she is so apt to play off her flirtations, to the annoyance and injury of the cultivator. All these things were very favorable, so that in due time the trees put forth their leaves and blossoms to the extremities of their healthful branches. Consequences were as follows:

Gooseberries, currants, raspberries, &c., gave abundant crops. The former gave less show of mildew than is usual, and we have no doubt but with proper precautions the evil may be overcome, so that the better varieties, which are really delicious, will be more generally cultivated.

Cherries came on in their season — a good crop. There is not, in Berkshire, one tree where there should be one hundred; so that the supply was limited to individuals. It is a tree of easy culture in our soil, and hardy in our climate; and the only cause why they are not raised in abundance, must be owing to the indifference of the people.

The Peach tree has exhibited desirable indications of health and thrift. Every tree we saw was heavily laden with fruit — some with that of the most delicious quality; and if all were not productive of good, it was owing to negligence or indifference of the cultivators. The productions of this fruit the present year will give a new impulse to its cultivation; and we have no doubt but Berkshire — indeed, the whole country between the Hudson and Connecticut rivers — will yet produce an abundant supply of peaches of the first water for its population.

Grapes have succeeded admirably the last season, wherever they have been aided by the hand of cultivation or have found a straggling matted vine to grow upon. The difference in quality and maturity between those furnished by the care and no care process, is decidedly in favor of the former, and should stimulate all to a little extra exertion to provide themselves with *the best* of this delicious and healthy fruit.

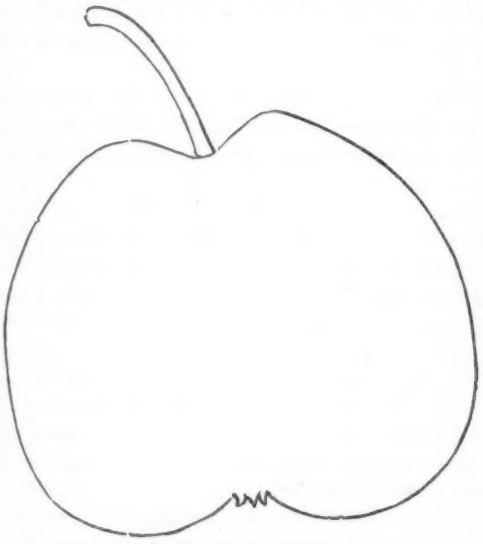
Plums have succeeded according to locality. In some places the trees are nearly destroyed by the black bunches on the branches; and in such localities the crop has failed. But in favorable localities the crop has been abundant even of the more delicate varieties.

Pears have done well, and those who have been most faithless are beginning to open their eyes (and labor with their hands) to the culture of the better kinds, all which, with proper care, are admirably at home in this region.

The apple crop is short, which may be attributed mainly to the fact that reliance is yet placed, to an extent, on old and ill-cultivated trees which have have had their day and served two or three generations, who have rewarded them by injudicious pruning and miserable culture until their day and strength is past, and they ask to be let alone to die and have their places supplied by new orchards, more kind care to which will provoke greater fruitfulness, and give strength to live out a more vigorous and extreme old age.

TWO FINE FOREIGN PEARS.

The Beurre Goubault.—This variety originated at Angers, France, and has been sent out from the nurseries of M. Le Roy and others there. It has already been considerably disseminated in this country, and as far as we know it stands well. It is one of the most vigorous and beautiful trees, and one of the most productive we know of, among the hundreds of varieties we now cultivate. The texture of the fruit is like that of the *Summer Francreal*—soft, juicy, and refreshing—not having the buttery character of a *Doyenne*. The color and spotting of the wood also resembles the *Summer Francreal*, but it is much more vigorous and rapid in growth. It even outgrows the *Duchesse d'Angouleme* on the Quince, takes the pyramidal form easily, and while growing freely bears profusely. The misfortune about it is the season of its maturity among peaches; yet such a fruit is never unwelcome.



BEURRE GOUBAULT PEAR.

Fruit—round, tapering slightly to the stalk, very smooth, regular, and uniform.

Skin — greenish-yellow at maturity, sprinkled with green dots. Stalk — long, an inch or more, set in a narrow depression. Calyx — open, large, in a smooth shallow basin. Flesh — white, very juicy, melting, sweet, refreshing, and pleasant. Should be gathered early, and ripened in the house. It ripens with us from the last of August to the middle of September, immediately preceding the *Bartlett*.

Taking into account the extraordinary vigor, beauty, and productiveness of the tree, and the good quality of the fruit, we must regard this as a very valuable acquisition.

The Beurre de Koning.—We received scions of this variety some five or six years ago, from M. Bavay, of Vilvorde, Belgium, who recomended it as one of the most promising new varieties. We believe it was originated by Van Mons. It has fruited with us three years, and has been invariably very good. It resembles the *White Doyenne* in appearance, texture, and flavor. The tree is a vigorous grower both on Pear and Quince stocks, and bears young and abundantly. We consider it as likely to prove a valuable variety.

BEURRE DE KONING PEAR.

Fruit — medium to large size, roundish, flattened at the crown. Stalk — about three-fourths of an inch long, inserted obliquely in a slight depression. Calyx — pretty large, open, and set in a narrow, deep basin. Skin — yellow, frequently tinged with red on the sunny side, sprinkled with russet dots quite thickly about the calyx and stalk. Flesh — fine, melting, buttery, sweet, with a rich and pleasant flavor. Season — Oct.

Foreign Notices.

ARBORS.—Arbors, covered walks, and shaded resting-places, come within the limits of picturesque grounds, if they are formed of living trees or shrubs. On the Continent, the vine is much used for this purpose; and so it may, to a certain extent, in the south of England; but beyond the midland counties, and in Scotland, the Hop, Clematis, Ivy, Honeysuckle, and Climbing Roses, must be used as substitutes. Fig. 1 displays the taste of the French and Germans in this matter, who in general place them against walls, and often carry them by a flight of steps to a considerable height, as in our figure.

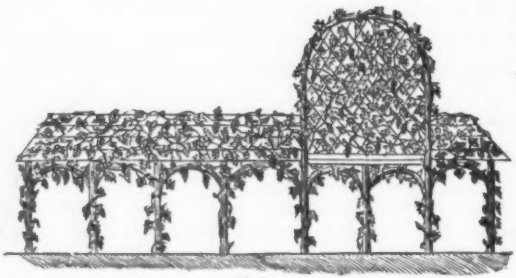


Fig. 1.

In Germany, arbors are often fittted up among the branches of very large and old trees, and access got to them by means of a ladder. If study or privacy induce the visitor to ascend, the ladder can be drawn up, and so intrusion be prevented. We may here remark, that in general the terms arbor and bower have been considered synonymous: it appears that properly they are not. Mr. MALLETT, of Dublin, frequently quoted in this work, says: "An arbor is a space covered and enclosed by the interweaving branches of trees, and reticulated stems of living plants, intended to afford shade and retirement. The words arbor and bower are properly very distinct; the former alone being formed of the living branches and stems of trees, whereas the bower, which is not derived from *bough*, or any analogous word, means simply any small chamber; yet they are used indiscriminately by the best writers."

The term bower seems, as it were, the word of poetry, in which it is frequently made use of; whereas arbor seldom is, if ever.

With us, few natural arbors are to be met with. The least artistical are those formed by slightly arranging the pendant branches of the Weeping Ash, or similar-growing trees. A few props within, to support a rod or hoop, to carry up the pendant branches, is all that is required; and if these have too much the appearance of art, the smaller branches of the tree may be trained down upon them, or ivy may be planted and trained over them, and allowed to intermingle with the branches forming the roof.

Fig. 2.

The next kind of arbor for simplicity of form, is that formed of tall, straight, young trees, of

Beech, Hornbeam, Mountain Ash, Willow, &c. These planted close together in a line, forming the back and sides of the purposed arbor, the front being in general left open, are bent over at the tops to form the roof, and tied together to keep them in their proper places. Sometimes the stems are crossed in trellis fashion, and after a time they unite by a species of natural engrafting, and become exceedingly strong, and will last for years.

Fig. 2 represents a Gothic rustic arbor, or resting-place; the basement to be of stone, the superstructure of unbarked timber, and the roof thatched with heath. The floor should be pitched with pebbles in Gothic pattern, and the seats be made of oak plank.

American Grapes for European Vineyards.—It would not be at all surprising if our American grapes, so utterly despised heretofore in Europe, should soon be planted extensively there in vineyards, as it seems they are not attacked by the mildew, which is threatening the European varieties with complete destruction. This would create a singular and unexpected revolution in vine growing. We copy the following article from the *Gardeners' Chronicle:*

It is difficult even for those who witnessed the desolation caused by the prevalence of the potato-murrain, in 1845, to conceive the utter despair which has seized almost all the vine districts, from the Rhine to Madeira, in consequence of the increasing present failure of the vintage, and the prospect of entire destruction which threatens many of the most valuable vineyards. Not only do the grapes decay long before maturity, but plant after plant is dying, in spite of every effort to ward off the mortality. At the present moment, more especially the rich districts of Portugal, on the banks of the Douro and the Upper and Lower Corgo, which supply to so great an extent the London markets, are following the fate of Madeira, and both merchants and laborers are too sensibly alive to the ruin which awaits them, unless some remedy or providential alleviation be found. Happily, however, the principals are not inactive, but are seeking for every information which may give the slightest hope of relief. We have before us a very sensible pamphlet by Mr. Quarles Harris, addressed to gentlemen in the wine trade,* and we have just received a collection of diseased grapes and leaves, forwarded (with laudable zeal, for when sent there was a temporary alleviation of the malady,) from the Upper and Lower Corgo by Mr Gassiot, of the firm of Martiniez, Gassiot & Co., of Mark Lane. These present the appearances which have been so often described. The leaves and fruit are covered with *Oidium*, and as in the Madeira specimens, there is an abundant admixture, not only of *Tricothecium roseum*, which is common everywhere, but of a charming species of *Coniosporium*, which has occurred before only on the diseased produce from Madeira. The disease was indeed quite as virulent as in the worst English specimens, and the shoots, instead of presenting a clear healthy brown, were partially or entirely black, an unfailing indication, unhappily, of unhealthy shoots the ensuing year. The grapes are in every stage of disease from simple depauperation to downright corruption.

Though the method employed by M. Grison is so efficacious when practised on a small scale, it requires too much capital for the poorer cultivators of Portugal; and the total amputation recommended by some authors is hope so long delayed as to make the heart of the needy vine-dresser sick indeed. Mr. Robert Thompson, however, to whom we are indebted for much of the accompanying information, writes as follows: "Bleeding the vine, by cutting its roots, has been recommended, and instances have been adduced to prove the efficacy of this mode of treatment; but the vine has such power of developing shoots and leaves that I can not imagine how plethora could take place. Beside, we find weakly plants are as liable to the disease as those of full habit. It may, therefore, be concluded that the beneficial result of root-pruning depends on something else. It does away with tap-roots that perhaps were worse than useless from being in a dry subsoil, and which, from being the principal feeders, have not afforded an adequate supply to the vessels connected with them. I had some Apricot trees so attacked year after year with mildew that not

* Remarks and Observations on the Vine Disease now Ravaging the Wine Countries of Europe, with Recipes for its Cure, and Microscopic Examinations, executed by Tuffen West, Esq., 54 Halton Garden. Smith & Wilder, 1853, p. 10, table 1.

one fresh healthy green leaf could be found. They were taken up carefully in autumn, and the border was well trenched. The trees were then replanted, and afterward bore a healthy foliage. The same may hold good as regards the vine."

It appears, moreover, that the American varieties or species, when introduced into Europe, are very slightly if at all subject to be attacked; and on the contrary, the European varieties, when cultivated in the Northern States, at least of America, are so subject to mildew that no one will persist in their cultivation on a large scale, though in conservatories the sulphur system has been adopted, it is said, for years before the disease became generally known in Europe. The Americans have had cultivators from the wine countries on the Rhine and elsewhere, who have carried with them their own varieties, concluding from the soil and climate that they should make a fortune. But in three years all their plants were swept off by the mildew.

The attention, therefore, of the more opulent vine growers should be especially directed to the superior varieties of American grapes, especially such as are not of a foxy flavor, and the sooner such varieties are procured the better. Orders should be immediately transmitted through safe and judicious hands, for cuttings, or what would be better still, some intelligent practical men should themselves at once proceed to America to obtain them from the source most free from suspicion, or at least procure the best which at present exist in Europe. It is true that some years must elapse before any general benefit could be derived, but if this plan holds forth no hope, there is at present little reliance on any other. It is true that the American kinds are by no means equal to the European, and less calculated for wine, as it should seem from the small product of the American vintage; but a judicious selection might be expected in good hands not to be valueless.

We have in vain inquired after the vine mildew in the Southern States, though we have seen an imperfect specimen which had a very suspicious appearance. Unfortunately, among some fifteen hundred authentic specimens of the fungi of the United States described by SCHWEINITZ, which we have lately received, there is not any specimen of *Erysiphe necator*, which is sometimes so destructive to the fruit.

It is curious that the grape mildew should have found its way to America from England, whereas there is some reason to believe MORREN's notion that the *Botrytis infestans* of the potato-murrain traveled into Europe from America. M. J. B.

CULTURE OF THE VINE.—It is generally considered that little which is new can now be advanced on this subject. My desultory remarks may therefore appear to be superfluous; but I would ask to what causes are we to attribute the different results which are constantly being obtained by men of great skill and experience in their profession? That there are differences in their productions every one will admit who has an opportunity of examining the grapes exhibited at the Chiswick shows. There we find large bunches with berries gorged with watery matter, but without bloom; there are also large and splendid bunches apparently well ripened but deficient in color; and we often, too, find there beautiful bunches cut fully three weeks before their maturity. Grapes are not ripe because they are black or transparent, as the case may be. The formation of saccharine matter is the last process toward ripeness, which ought to be fully accomplished before grapes are cut and sent to any table. A celebrated grape grower, a quarter of a century ago, used to boast that his bunches were of medium size, and so compact that they retained their form in whatever position they were placed. The berries were large and had a bloom like the Sloe; the flesh was firm, juicy, and rich in sugar, and the berries retained the stamens of the blossom around their base. This he said was growing the *Hamburgh* grape in perfection; but if that be so, how rarely do we see it attained! To what cause, then, are we to attribute these different results? The most successful growers in one locality when removed to another have often not been more successful than their brethren of less reputation. One attributes his success to the formation of his vine border; another to his system of pruning, while a third would persuade us that it consists in careful attention to the routine of management in the interior of the house. Now I admit that these are important considerations in the culture of the vine in this country; but when these are combined, do we always obtain successful results? My experience leads me to say, No.

Gardeners in general can not be expected to have a chemical knowledge of the constituents of soil adapted to the growth of the vine and consequent maturity of the fruit; but in all parts of the country, wherever a mansion is erected, and gardens connected therewith for the growth of fruits, &c., the vine will generally be found; and I need hardly remark that in those situations only where the soil is naturally adapted for its growth, and where skill and the practical routine of management are carefully applied, will the results be lasting or satisfactory. The vine, it has been said, is a gross feeder, and well has its voracious appetite been supplied. Deep borders have been made for it and crammed with rich incongruous matter, fœtid and disgusting; but what effect, after a few years' decomposition and consolidation, this unseemly compost has on its health and productiveness, the advocates of the system can best report. That the vine requires a liberal and generous supply of nutritive food is certain; but the proper time to apply it is when the plant is in active growth. It is currently believed that the great vine at Hampton Court derives its nourishment from a sewer in its neighborhood; but whether this is the case or not it is evident that its roots have an unfailing supply of healthy and invigorating food. It is asserted, on the contrary, that the large vine at Cumberland Lodge has no such source of supply; but that it derives its nourishment from the natural fertility of the soil. Some years ago I was in the habit of visiting the gardens of a gentleman in whose green-house (which was of no ordinary size) was planted a *Black Hamburgh* or *Frankendale* vine, which entirely covered the house. Having expressed my surprise to my friend at the fine crop it yearly produced, well knowing that the subsoil was a strong clay, and that no extra supply of nourishment was given to the surface, he said that from his stable-yard there passed within twenty feet of the front of the house a drain which he thought the roots of the vine had entered, and which he considered was the cause of its productiveness.

Some years ago I gave a vine to a neighbor who planted it at the south front of his dwelling-house. I can answer for it there was no preparation of soil in this case—in fact, it had many years before been paved with flints; some of these were taken up, a hole made, the vine put in with a little fresh soil around the roots, and the flints replaced. The plant grew to the admiration of its possessor, and in four or five years it had filled the whole of the space available for it, producing abundant crops, and many of the branches were of such a size as would have done credit to any vinery. Having my attention particularly directed to its luxuriant growth and fertility, I could discern no other apparent cause than that there had been a cesspool within twelve feet of where it was planted, but which had many years ago been filled up.

I admit that in these two cases I can only draw an inference, as I had no positive proof that the roots had entered the one or the other. I will only notice another instance, which, although not confined to the vine, will serve to show that the latter will flourish exceedingly when its roots are immersed in an intermitting flow of water.

I was solicited by our village schoolmaster to supply him with a vine to plant on the west front of his school-house. I gave him one, more with a view to his amusement than with any hope of successful culture. The soil was very stiff; at ten inches deep it was a strong clay. However, the vine was planted and carefully attended to; the first two years it made little progress, but after the fourth year it grew vigorously. My judgment was called in question—there could be no gainsaying the fact; it was producing shoots from fifteen to twenty feet in length, and a good crop of fruit; but I was not long in suspense—the cause of its rapid growth was soon discovered. The drain from the sink in the wash-house ceased to flow; the vine had been planted within five feet of it; the roots had entered the drain, and entirely filled it up. They were removed, and the hopes of the schoolmaster were blighted.

We have abundant and sufficient proof that the vine will grow strongly, and ripen its wood thoroughly, and produce fruit plenteously, when it is supplied with proper nutriment in a liquid state. I have propagated vines from eyes, and placed them in pots containing about a peck of soil; they have produced rods in the same season from twelve to eighteen feet in length; they bore the following season in the same soil an abundant crop. The health of the vine, then, is promoted and sustained by a free passage of liquids in contact with the roots. I have frequently observed the facility with which it extends its roots along brickwork, or other rough, gritty material.

Were I about to make a vine-border in a situation not naturally adapted for the vine, I would proceed as follows: It should be fifteen feet wide; the soil should be removed to the depth of eighteen inches in front of the house, with a gentle slope outward until the depth was thirty inches at the outside of the border, where a drain three and a half feet deep by two feet wide should run the whole length of the border, the bottom having a gradual fall to a well at the lower end four feet in diameter and three feet deeper than the drain, the upper end to have an opening level with the soil of the border. The drain should be of brickwork, and covered with loose tiles or oak-slabs, that could be easily removed to furnish means of examining the state of the drain when occasion might require. The side of the drain next the border should be pigeon-holed to admit the roots when they shall have extended across the border. The use of the drain is to supply the roots with liquid manure slowly flowing along the bottom into the well, which should be occasionally emptied, and the contents again applied at the upper end. The liquid should only be applied when the vines were in active growth, and if possible at such a temperature as was best conducive to their healthy growth: it should be entirely withheld when the grapes begin to color. To each plant I would allow a separate compartment. If a vine was to be planted under each rafter of the house, then at the center of each light a rough brick-on-edge wall should be built across the border to the drain. In the bottom of each compartment I would have a layer of stones or brickbats, or other rough material, from eight to ten inches deep; on this I would lay the soil two feet deep, which should have been well prepared many months before.

The soil which I recommend as well adapted for the growth of the vine is one-fourth part light turfy loam, one-fourth well decomposed rich farm-yard manure, one-fourth leaf mold, one-eighth river sand, and one-eighth old lime mortar—all being well mixed and thoroughly incorporated by means of frequent turnings. I prefer propagating the vine from eyes taken from healthy, fruitful plants. I can then depend upon the sorts I plant, and thus avoid, when they begin to bear, the too frequent annoyance of finding that one sort has been planted for another. Having obtained in this way good strong one year old plants, I would plant them about the beginning of March; the soil should be carefully removed from the roots, except such as may adhere to the small fibres; the larger roots should be regularly spread out, and the longest cut back; the roots should be laid upon and covered with light, rich, sandy soil, to promote the growth of young fibres. And here I would observe that the front wall of the house should be built on arches, through which the plants may be brought into the house. The length to which the vine may be cut back will be considered its future stem; but this will entirely depend upon the construction of the house, as only one eye should be allowed to push to produce the future fruitful rod.

Suppose we have been enabled to raise our own plants, and have a greater number than is required for planting, the overplus should be brought into the house, with a view to have good grapes the first season. As vines can be successfully grown in pots, I shall here relate my mode of practice. About the first of January the eye is cut with an inch of wood above and below it, and put in a small pot, commonly called a 60 or 3-inch pot; the soil most suitable for it is good leaf-mold and sand. When all are prepared, they are placed in a hot-bed or Cucumber frame; the eyes will soon burst into leaf, after which young roots will be protruded, and the lengthening of the shoot will soon follow. To encourage their growth they should be shifted into 8-inch pots. The soil may now be that previously recommended; they remain in these pots until they have grown from eighteen inches to two feet in length, and then they should be finally shifted into 16-inch pots. When shifted, the plants should be placed so low in the pot that it may not be more than two-thirds filled with soil. The necessity of ample drainage need not be insisted on; the best place to grow these vines is in a pit sufficiently wide for the extension of the rod, and heated by hot water pipes, over which the pots should be placed within a foot of their surface. The mild heat from the pipes will excite the roots, and cause strong and healthy growths, which should be trained not nearer to the glass than two feet. Great care should be taken that, on all favorable occasions, a due circulation of air is kept up, so that strong short-jointed rods, with plump, well developed buds may be produced. They should be duly supplied with water, and once a week with clear liquid manure, at a temperature the same as that in which the roots are placed. When sufficient length of wood has ripened, the water may be gradually withheld, and as soon as the foliage gives indication that maturity is accomplished, the pots may be removed to a south

wall to be laid on their sides, and the rods nailed to the wall, the pots being kept dry by covering them with any suitable material. About a month before they are taken in to force, the early formed buds on the rods are removed to the length of five or six feet from the pot; the rod is then coiled down upon the soil in the pot, and secured with strong pegs. The length of the rods on which the bearing buds are left may be from six to eight feet, but I would not advise more than five or six bunches to be grown on one vine. The pot will now be filled up with the compost. It is a good practice to paint the rods annually before forcing, with a composition of clay, lime, and soot, to which may be added a large portion of sulphur, the effluvium of which tends greatly to prevent the attacks of red spider and thrips.

Having now planted the vines in the border, and brought the pots into the house to be placed in the most suitable situations according to the structure, I will proceed to take a review of the interior management. And here I would observe that to grow the grape in perfection, vines alone should occupy the house; we thus get rid of mealy bug and other pests, and the consequent remedies so injurious in their application. I am well aware that the requirements of a large establishment are such that every available space must be occupied. The gardener, ambitious to excel in early produce, is stimulated to grow many things in vineries which ought never to enter them. It is true, many things may be cultivated there with impunity, but the chances are that the vines will suffer. The grapes will not be presented at table in that perfection to which they are capable of attaining, and the gardener will be deprived of at least self-approval. It would be well if employers of gardeners would act on the maxim—a "place for everything, and everything in its place,"—and let the vine flourish alone in the vinery.

As before observed, the rods should be trained two feet from the glass. This will give room for the foot-stalk and full development of the leaf, and in future seasons will give freedom to the fruit-bearing shoots, and prevent their separation from the older wood, an evil to which they are so liable while in a young and tender state. As leaves are so important in the economy of the vine, every care should be taken that they maintain their natural position. There should be no crowding; let every one of them have full exposure to the light. It is delightful to a gardener to survey the full developed foliage like a green velvet sheet, within one foot of the glass, and noble bunches of grapes below, progressing toward maturity. When the young wood has grown from two to three feet in length, it is well to see it thickly studded with small transparent globules, indicating a healthy action of the roots. They show that the latter are absorbing food from the soil and transmitting it to the young stem to undergo the changes necessary for the formation of wood, &c., the leaves as yet not being sufficiently large for this purpose.

It is essentially necessary that a circulation of fresh air be kept up both by night and by day; to this end I would strongly recommend that holes about nine inches square should be made along the front and ends of the house, as near the ground as may be convenient, in which wooden frames should be placed; the inside of the opening to be covered with fine wire netting, or perforated zinc, the outside being furnished with a trap-door to regulate the admission of air; similar provision should also be made along the top of the back wall, in order that the temperature may be regulated with perfect safety to the health of the plants. My experience teaches me that vines receive more injury from neglect of proper ventilation than is generally suspected; the injurious effects of want of air are frequently attributed to other causes.

I am no advocate for the application of water with the syringe to the vine. I have for many years discontinued its use, unless plants subject to insects are growing beneath them; then it is freely applied to the plants, but never to the foliage and fruit of the vine. A sufficiently moist atmosphere can easily be maintained by the use of evaporating pans, and sprinkling the paths and bottom of the house with water.

Suppose the vines to have grown satisfactorily the first season, and to have produced well-ripened wood, when pruned, the rods should be left from four to six feet long. The house may be shut up about the first of the following February; two or three bunches may be left on each vine this season, but the primary object should be to have the plants well established, abundantly rooted, and wood thoroughly ripened, before a crop is taken from it. The third season the rods should be left as long as the width of the house will allow. They will show abundance of fruit, but here lies the danger; the vines are yet young—an over crop would injure them—therefore

proceed cautiously, removing the bunches judiciously, so that a moderate crop may be left regularly over the house. The good effects of this practice will be evident in due time.

When in bloom it is desirable to give the rods a smart tap two or three times a day, to cause a dispersion of the fertilizing powder; some of the sorts that are shy in setting may have the farina of more fruitful varieties shaken over them; bunches of which may be left to cut for this purpose. When the berries are the size of peas, no time should be lost in thinning them; this is a tedious process, requiring skill in the performer, who should have a previous knowledge of the size of berry each variety is capable of producing. Great care should be taken that the bunches do not come in contact with the hand or any part of the operator's dress, so as to cause abrasion of the tender skin of the berries and disfigurement of the bunch. When the stoning process commences, the berries will apparently cease to grow, and little progress will be made, but no means should be used to hasten the stoning; on the contrary, a steady moderate temperature should be maintained until it is accomplished. When the fruit begins to color, a gradual withdrawal of moisture should take place, the same temperature may be continued, but a more abundant supply of air should be given; this is very important, for on a due circulation of air will depend the color and bloom of the fruit. The color of the peach and the apple depends upon a full exposure to the rays of light; not so with that of the grape, which elaborates the coloring matter more intensely under the shade of the foliage. The temperature of the house should vary from 55° to 65° by night, and from 70° to 85° by day, according to the state of the external temperature, avoiding all violent transitions, which can hardly occur if due attention is paid to what is so particularly insisted on, a due circulation of air.—*Tassel, in London Gardeners' Chronicle.*

Editor's Table.

Pomological Conversations.—During the State Fair at Saratoga, a small party of gentlemen particularly interested in pomology, spent a portion of their evenings in an informal or conversational discussion of some interesting topics. We are indebted to the *Country Gentleman* for the report.

First Evening.—*Cracking of the Pear.*—The subject of the cracking of the pear was introduced, and a number of gentlemen present were unanimous in stating that in New England and in other places where the cracking had generally destroyed the *White Doyenné*, (or *Virgalieu*,) this variety had entirely escaped when propagated on the quince. The only exception was mentioned by A. Saul, of Newburgh, where it is usually quite fair, but during the present season of extraordinary rains, it had cracked badly, and alike on both quince and pear. E. W. Leavenworth, of Syracuse, said that of the thousands of bearing trees of that place, none had ever cracked except those brought from Long Island; hence the inference that the disease was mainly from a constitutional condition of the stock or variety—most others, however, inclined to the opinion that this disaster results from a peculiarity of the season. The present year it had been more prevalent than usual; A. Saul stated that all his *early* pears were fine, and the late ones much injured; the first part of the season being favorable, and the latter excessively wet. Cases were mentioned, however, where the influence of soil had contributed to the same result, in trees dissimilarly affected in the same immediate neighborhood, subjected alike to every peculiarity of the season.

The only instance known where the *Seckel* had ever cracked, was stated by E. W. Leavenworth, whose trees had in one instance borne badly cracked fruit. Every alternate row in his *Seckel* orchard had been heavily manured in the spring, the others remaining unmanured, but all were affected alike.

Several expressed the opinion that the *Van Mons Leon le Clerc* had of late years been less affected with cracking than formerly, and that the over-estimate at first placed upon it had induced many to place it too low. Some were of opinion that it very nearly approached "best," while others considered it as only worthy to be classed with "good," according to the scale of the American Pomological Congress.

The opinion was expressed by a number present, that the cracking of fruit results from the same cause that produces leaf-blight on the tree; and several instances were mentioned where the cracking had commenced first on the lower parts of the tree, where the leaves had been correspondingly attacked.

Select lists.—It was proposed that such gentlemen present as were familiar with the best varieties of the pear, should furnish a list of the three best, or such as they would plant the most largely for their own use. The *Seckel*, *Bartlett*, and *Virgalieu*, (or *Doyenné*,) were selected by P. Barry, of Rochester; E. W. Leavenworth, of Syracuse; and T. C. Maxwell, of Geneva. J. J. Thomas, of Macedon, named *Flemish Beauty*, *Seckel*, *Virgalieu*; J. Battey, of Clinton county, preferred *Louise Bonne de Jersey*, *Flemish Beauty*, and *Winkfield*. Dr. Wendell, of Albany, and A. Saul, of Newburgh, would choose

Seckel and *Bartlett*, and would add the *Virgalieu*, (or *Doyenne*,) provided it should still continue to do as well as in years past. It thus appears, that of the seven votes given, six were for the *Seckel*, six for the *Virgalieu*, five for the *Bartlett*, two for the *Flemish Beauty*, and one for the *Winkfield*.

The smallness of size having been stated as an objection to the *Seckel*, one gentleman remarked that a tree on his grounds, which had been uncultivated, had borne such small fruit as is usually seen; the present year it had been well tilled, (without much manure,) with an increase in the size of the crop, and a three-fold increase in the size of the fruit—many of the specimens being quite as large as an ordinary *Virgalieu*. The opinion was given by several that the *Seckel* had not been allowed a fair chance in ordinary management, and that with high culture its fruit would be much heavier and finer.

Fire Blight.—E. W. Leavenworth had found the fast growing sorts of the pear, and those stimulated with high manuring, much more liable to blight than those with short, compact wood; and that the disaster usually occurred during the prevalence of the hottest weather; which was in accordance with the observations of several others.

Second Evening.—*Cracking of the Pear.*—Some additional remarks were made on this subject by Dr. Ward, of New Jersey, adverse to the opinion that the cracking was caused by the removal of leaves by leaf-blight. On his grounds the *Van Mons Leon le Clerc* tree grew with great vigor, but the fruit cracked badly—the present season the cracks were nearly large enough to place one's finger within them, yet up to the present time the tree retains its foliage. His *Virgalieu* trees worked on quince, which last year had given promise of doing well, had cracked badly the present season—the soil in which they grow is regarded as one of the best for the pear, and these trees grow vigorously. T. C. Maxwell, of Geneva, had pears of the *Virgalieu* grown on quince considerably affected, while those growing on pear stocks were entirely free.

Profits of Fruit Culture.—This subject being introduced, some statements were made of the large profits derived from the culture of the *Lady Apple*. W. H. Denning, of Dutchess county, had annually sold forty dollars worth of fruit from a single tree, the price varying from eight to twelve dollars per bushel. The soil was gravelly. On soils of a different character the crop had been quite unsuccessful. One gentleman had picked ten barrels from his trees, and found only two barrels fair, the least blemish entirely spoiling the sale of a fancy fruit. Another gentleman stated that from an orchard in Orange county, out of five barrels he had not obtained a single hatful of good specimens. Dr. Ward said that in New Jersey it succeeded well on gravelly loam, which was generally admitted to be its best soil. Information was given of the large profits of an orchard at Darley, near Philadelphia, containing 200 trees, and occupying four acres of land. The average annual nett profit was $800, or $200 per acre. The soil of the orchard is constantly cultivated in crops, with the application of bone dust, and it is regarded as one of the neatest and best specimens of orchard culture in the State.

The high price of this apple depends entirely on the demand for it in cities for fashionable evening parties, which is far greater than the supply. American grown *Lady Apples* also command a very high price for the same object in London. The opinion was however expressed, that as it is not a fruit of the highest character and value, and the fashion may not always continue in its favor, it would be unsafe to plant it largely, or exclusively for market.

Profits of Pear Culture.—It was stated by a gentleman present that Martin Smith, of Tarrytown, had sold $600 worth of *Virgalieu* pears (at $4 per bushel,) from less than an

acre, beside nearly $100 worth of *Bartletts*. Another instance was mentioned where an old tree, growing in Western New York, had annually yielded from $20 to $30 worth of pears, at two and a half dollars per bushel. An acre would admit 100 such trees, and would yield annually from $2000 to $3000 in fruit. The tree mentioned received no cultivation. Dr. WARD had obtained from forty trees of the *Bartlett*, which had been planted only seven years, and which had commenced bearing three years afterward, an average of half a bushel per tree the present season, and had sold them from four to six dollars per bushel. T. C. MAXWELL had trees of the *Flemish Beauty* seven years planted, and two years old when set out, which had borne two bushels each last year, and over one bushel this.

Ripening and Marketing Fruit.—All present who had tried the *Flemish Beauty*, had found it (in common with many other sorts), greatly improved in flavor by picking a few days before maturity, and ripening within doors. This treatment had also been found necessary by some on account of the liability of this pear to be blown off by the wind. P. BARRY said that the treatment must be adapted to the peculiarities of the different sorts —that some pears of a soft, melting character, such, for instance, as the *Flemish Beauty* and *Belle Lucrative*, should be ripened in a cool room, or dry cellar, to prevent the process from being to rapid, and to avoid speedy decay. On the other hand, those of a hardier or more gritty nature, needed a much warmer temperature. The observations of others corroborated this statement. A dark drawer had been found the best place for a pear to complete its ripening, and to acquire its finest color. Whatever the temperature might be, that is best adapted to the maturing process, preserving a *uniformity*, and avoiding changes, was regarded of great importance; and also that too dry atmosphere was unfavorable to the ripening of winter pears, especially, which had to remain exposed to it a long time, and which, if they once became too dry, never could be made to soften by maturity.

Dr. WARD had found the profits of market pears to depend greatly upon their proper ripening; it not unfrequently happened that a triple price was obtained for handsomely matured *Bartletts* over those equally well grown, but in a green condition. He had sold them for six dollars per bushel, side by side with those equally as fine in every other respect, that would scarcely bring two dollars, and which had not the tempting exterior of full maturity. He had also found *selection* a matter of considerable importance, and had obtained as much for the finest assorted *Bartletts*, taken from a large quantity, as he could have obtained for nearly the whole unassorted. The best *Bartletts* had sold at retail in New York city at twelve to twenty-five cents each.

The *Seckel* pear, although of such superlative high flavor, was very low-priced in market, although instances were mentioned where six to eight dollars per bushel had been obtained for finely grown specimens in the Boston market.

Winter Pears.—Gentlemen present being called upon to name the best winter pears, P. BARRY expressed his preference for the *Lawrence*, *Winter Nelis*, and *Easter Beurré*. The *Lawrence* and *Winter Nelis* would ripen well in boxes in cellars, and the *Easter Beurré* was unquestionably the best very late keeper, but should always be grown upon the quince. J. BATTEY, of Clinton county, named two, the *Winkfield* and *Winter Nelis;* J. J. THOMAS selected the *Winkfield*, *Lawrence*, *Winter Nelis*, and *Easter Beurré;* Dr. WENDELL preferred the *Winkfield*, *Winter Nelis*, and *Easter Beurré* on quince. For exclusive raising on quince, P. BARRY would prefer the *Winkfield*, *Glout Morceau*, and *Easter Beurré*. A few gentlemen who were acquainted with the *Doyenné gris d'Hiver*, regarded it as giving the highest promise of all the new winter sorts.

Some discussion occured in relation to the difficulty of sending ripened winter pears to city markets in winter, from the danger of freezing on the way. J. BATTEY said that the

practice was now common of running freight cars, warmed artificially, for carrying potatoes from Northern New York and Vermont to the Boston market, in the depth of winter; and that no difficulty could occur in the case of winter pears. It was, however, believed by others, that as soon as winter pears should be raised in large quantities, establishments would spring up in the cities for purchasing winter pears in autumn, when they could be most safely transported to a distance, and for ripening them on a large scale for the market. The ripening process could be done more economically if performed in a wholesale manner, and could doubtless be more perfectly completed, than by any small arrangements for the purpose by the raisers of the fruit.

THE SHELDON PEAR—EFFECTS OF THINNING.—We have often alluded to the necessity of thinning a heavy crop of fruit in order to secure fair and finely grown specimens as well as to save the tree from injury; but with all that has been said, the matter receives very little attention, and everywhere—both in gardens and orchards—we see trees overloaded and breaking down with small, indifferent fruit, scarcely worth gathering. We saw lately a very striking instance of the effects of a light crop on the size of fruits. At the late show of the Genesee Valley Horticultural Society, a dish of *Sheldon* pears were exhibited by the Hon. L. A. WARD, all measuring full three inches in diameter each way. We took the trouble to inquire into the circumstances of their growth, and we were informed that the crop was unusually light. The weather in the spring had performed the thinning process effectually, and has thus shown us what may be done with the *Sheldon*. We may add, too, that these *Sheldons* were of the finest quality, equal, at least, to the best pear we have ever tasted. We are not sorry, therefore, at the part we have taken in bringing it to notice.

WESTERN FRUITS.—We are indebted to JAMES H. WATTS, Esq., for an opportunity of examining superb specimens of the following varieties of apples which he brought from the pomological meeting at Chicago: *Baldwin*, *Domine*, *Rambo*, *Vandervere*, *R. I. Greening*, *Maiden's Blush*, *Willow Twig*, *Northern Spy*, *Esopus Spitzenburgh*. *Yellow Bellflower*, *Newtown Pippin*, *Rawle's Janet*, *Fall Pippin*, *Jonathan*, *Fall Wine*, and some other varieties. Judging from these specimens, they have been grown in a soil and climate particularly favorable to them. A very handsome red cheeked *Virgalieu* pear accompanied the apples, and if we may be permitted to judge from one specimen, we should say this variety will succeed as well in the West as it does in Western New York.

PEACHES.—While the apple crop in this section of the country has partially failed this season, probably in consequence of previous over-bearing, the peach crop has been one of almost unrivaled abundance. Stakes, cords—all the usual appliances have failed to keep together the over-burdened trees, and the advantages of shortening-in the branches, and thinning the fruit, has been clearly demonstrated.

It is satisfactory to have every thing fruit, in order to prove the varieties; and if it were not for the confusion of names, I should like to give you some notes on the period of ripening, character of the trees, &c., in our region. Perhaps I can get at it by noticing those whose genuineness is doubted as I proceed.

Fay's Anne—Ripened August 21st. Fruit rather below medium in size; fair; on clay soil a little acid; on gravelly soil juicy and sweet; very good.

Tillotson—August 21st. Fruit medium size, fair, and excellent. This tree, on our clay soil, after a few years of slow growth, shoots up and becomes a good sized tree. I saw it this spring,

in the garden of a nurseryman, in the *gravelly* soil along the shore of Lake Erie, where it seemed stunted and much mildewed. This struck me as strange; yet as there were whole rows of it in the same condition, the fact appeared well established.

Cole's Early Red—Ripened August 24th. I saw this in a neighbor's garden. Fruit fair, medium sized, of good flavor, and seeming every way worthy of cultivation.

Yellow Rareripe—August 24th. Fruit orange, with a red cheek, fair, medium sized, sweet, and moderately good. Tree a thrifty grower.

Early York—September 1st. Fruit fair, large, very sweet, and fine every way—worthy of cultivation.

Grosse Mignonne—This tree, obtained of ELLWANGER & BARRY, according to the books is misnamed, the flowers being small, &c. The tree is a moderate bearer. Fruit large, groundwork yellowish-white, with a rich red cheek—large specimens always somewhat depressed—rich, sweet, juicy—surpassing any thing of the peach kind I have met with. Ripened September 4th.

Royal George (misnamed)—September 4th. Fruit large, entirely covered with red; point depressed; second rate.

White Imperial—September 6th. Tree a good grower. Fruit sweet and good, but rotted this year a good deal on the tree.

Griff's Yellow Cling—September 10th. Tree obtained of ELLIOT & Co. Fruit very large, good specimens measuring eight and-a-half inches round; deep orange, with much red; larger and finer than the *Lemon Cling*, and ripening earlier.

Old Mixon Free—September 18th. One of the finest trees to grow, and one of the best late peaches we have. Fruit large, fair, and beautiful—every way excellent.

Marsh Free—September 18th. Fruited for the first time; large and fair, but acid.

Brevoort—September 18th. Tree drops much of its fruit prematurely. Fruit of good size, and the fairer specimens usually rich for so late a fruit.

Lemon Cling—September 20th. Large, fair, exceedingly beautiful, juicy, but acid. I ate this fruit in BRYANT & BEECHER's garden, near Erie, some two weeks ago, from a tree where it seemed to have prematurely ripened; it was there sweet and very good. I think it requires a longer season than ours to produce it in its perfection.

Morris' White Rareripe—September 20th. We received trees of this fruit from Cincinnati as the *Washington*, and from Buffalo as the *Sweetwater*. It is an excellent bearer, but the fruit is apt to sun-burn and crack. The fair specimens have sometimes a slight blush upon them. Fruit of good size, occasionally with a slight bitter or nauseous flavor; but when fully ripe, juicy, sweet, melting and delicious.

Morrison's Pound—September 20th. Contrary to Mr. ELLIOT's experience, this tree, with me, is a good and constant bearer. Fruit fair and very large, but course; second rate.

Haine's Red and *Cooledge's Favorite*—Matured September 1st, and sustained their reputation.

President—Ripens October 1st. Good size and flavor, but requires a longer summer than ours.

Seedlings—I have raised these from the *Grosse Mignonne* and *Morris' White*, corresponding in the time of maturity with the parent tree, and the fruit equal in character.

George IV.—September 10th. This Mr. DOWNING calls the best peach for general culture, and Mr. PRINCE asserts it to be identical with *Prince's Rareripe*. I saw several rows of trees this month said to be *Prince's Rareripe* in a Lake Erie nursery so mildewed that the proprietor of the garden intends to reject them. The tree sent to me for the *George IV.* is a fine, thrifty grower; the fruit large, round, much covered with red, with rather a grayish look, good, but not equal to some others. Stone small.

This year has clearly demonstrated to our farmers that as fine fruit can be grown here as anywhere; and it is gratifying to observe the interest that is being awakened on the subject.

I note your theory about the curl, which was less prevalent this year than last. I agree with you that sudden changes of weather may develop the disease, but doubt if this is the *sole cause*.

The curl is comparatively a recent disease, while sudden changes of the weather date back as far as the recollection of our "oldest inhabitant." I have also seen the curl under glass, but in a milder form. I think, then, that the weather gives to the disease its malignancy by aggravating a constitutional disease of the peach, resting in some cause as yet unknown. Will you accept of the modification?

We have little or no potato blight here this year, the theory of constitutional exhaustion to the contrary notwithstanding. A. HUIDEKOPER.—*Meadville, Pa.*

CANADIAN FLOWER GATHERER.—Lilies.

BY MRS. TRAILL, AUTHOR OF "FOREST GLEANINGS," OAKLAND, RICE LAKE, C. W.

"Behold the lilies, how the grow."

THERE is something in the very name Lily* that seems to imply grace and beauty. How naturally does the mind associate ideas of loveliness with the words of the SAVIOR, "Behold the Lilies of the field: they toil not, neither do they spin; and yet I say unto you that SOLOMON in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." "These words," says Sir JAMES SMITH (a name celebrated among English botanists), "are commonly applied to the White Lily or the Tulips, neither of which are natives of Palestine. It is natural to presume that the Divine Teacher, according to his usual custom, called the attention of his hearers to some object near at hand; and as the fields of the Levant are overrun with the *Amarillus lutea*, whose golden liliaceous blossoms in autumn afford one of the most brilliant prospects in nature, the expression of 'SOLOMON in all his glory' was peculiarly appropriate." The valleys near Jerusalem at this day are carpeted with these lovely Lilies, serving as a mute illustration of the text.

The Lily tribe has a wide range, and seems to be found under all climes, in some form or other. It blooms in the frozen zone, as well as beneath the suns of Asia. Dr. RICHARDSON mentions the *Lilium Philadelphicum* among the artic flowers, noticing that the root is eaten by the field-mice, and from that circumstance has gained the local name of Mouse-root; while the Canada porcupine (*Nystrix pilosa*) feeds largely upon the roots of the *Lilium glabra*.

I think it is the *Lilium Philadelphicum* that adorns our oak openings with its large open bells of gorgeous scarlet, dotted with black spots at the base of each petal, and may be seen raising its stately head above its more lowly comrades—the azure Lupine and white Wintergreen (*Pyrola rotundifolia*)—with which it forms a charming contrast.

Our woods and plains afford specimens of many liliaceous flowers. Botanists seem to me fond of separating the members of this fair family, and putting asunder those whom nature has joined together. All bulbous-rooted, hexandrous, hexapetalous flowers, are naturally allied, and should be, I think, classed in one order. I would arrange all the families of plants in grades, or steps, linking them together in a great natural chain. Botanists would doubtless think me presumptious in proposing any classification opposed to the popular ones in vogue, and possibly great objections might exist which I have not considered. I therefore offer the suggestion with all humility and deference to the learned in the science.'

But while I lament that the name of Lily is taken from some that I think ought to possess it, I must also observe that it is similarly bestowed upon others who have no claim to it. Who that has ever floated over the still waters of any of our small inland lakes or slow-flowing rivers, but has been tempted, at the risk of upsetting the frail bark canoe or skiff, to put forth a hand to snatch one of those lovely Water Lilies (*Nymphæa odorata*)—those queens of the lakes, that rest in spotless pride upon the waters—or gazed down through their depths with wishful and admiring eyes at the exquisite buds, half unfolded, that are springing upward to expand their pure silken

* I find that EATON, in his notes to *Lilium*, observes, "From the Greek *leirion*, lily, smooth, graceful; or from the Celtic *li*, whiteness."

petals to the sunbeam, and to bathe in the light and air so necessary to the perfection of their fruit. Yet the *Nymphæa* is not really a Lily; and many a one not skilled in floral names call the yellow Iris and the blue Iris Water Lilies.

The biography of remarkable flowers might, in skillful hands, be made almost as interesting and instructive as the lives of celebrated men and women; for there are flowers that have an individual history attached to them, and possess a name and celebrity above their fellows. As an illustration, I will select the history of the Guernsey Lily, which I extract from a volume entitled *Historic Scenes and Poetic Fancies*, by AGNES STRICKLAND, which, as it may not be generally known, will possibly be read with interest by some of the subscribers of the *Horticulturist:*

"The first of this splendid species ever seen in Europe was observed growing at high water mark on the Guernsey shore, a few weeks after the wreck of a large home-bound East Indiaman, which, with all her crew, and passengers, and costly freight, was lost on the perilous reef off that coast. This flower, being the sole relic of the rich cargo, was called by the peasants the 'Lily of the Wreck;' and being greatly prized, not only from this circumstance but for its rare beauty, was carefully preserved and cultivated. In the course of a few years the species was propagated throughout the island, where it flourished so profusely as to become in time an article of commerce; and being erroneously supposed by foreign florists to be indigenous to that locality, has by them been named 'The Guernsey Lily.' The tradition of its first appearance is, however, familiar to the sea-faring population of the island."

I select from the little poem that precedes this note, the closing lines

"Nought reached the land in that dreadful hour,
Save the simple bulb of an Indian flower,
Which the surges washed from the found'ring bark;
And when autumn came, at high water mark,
The Guernsey fishers, wondering, eyed
Its buds expand in gorgeous pride,
And said, so fair a plant before
Did never bloom on their rugged shore.

"The Lily of the Wreck at first
It was called, by those who had fondly nursed
The pilgrim flower: but its fame in time
Went forth to every western clime,
And now those orient Lilies claim
From Guernsey's isle their general name,
For they flourish as free on its rocky strand
As beneath the suns of their own bright land."

CATALOGUES RECEIVED.—*Catalogue of Fruits and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Flowering Plants, Roses, &c., cultivated and for sale at the Hopewell Nurseries, near Fredricksburg, Va.* HENRY R. ROBEY, *Proprietor.*

Twelfth edition of R. BUIST'S *Select Catalogue of Rare and Popular Flowering Greenhouse and Hot-house Plants, including New Species and Varieties lately introduced.*

Descriptive Catalogue of the Andre Le Roy's Nurseries, Angers, France.—This is the most complete and valuable catalogue which M. LE ROY has yet sent out—giving very ample lists of synonyms of varieties, in connection with the name of authors or cultivators, who have introduced or disseminated them. We must say, however, that these latter indications, as far as relates to American varieties, are generally incorrect.

Answers to Correspondents.

In the October number of the *Horticulturist* for 1852, page 459, *chloride of calcium* was said to be used by French horticulturists to absorb the moisture of fruit rooms; and in a note upon the same page, chloride of calcium was said to be obtained by heating common chloride of lime. The October number for 1853, page 450, gives the same remedy for superabundant moisture in fruit rooms. Now, chloride of lime, as it absorbs moisture, evolves chlorine gas in such quantity as to impart its own flavor to every thing eatable exposed to its atmosphere. Even after saturation with moisture, and being dried by as much heat as hickory wood and a tin plate kitchen stove can supply, it filled the fruit room with chlorine gas as completely as before. If there be a chloride of calcium (or of any thing else), which will absorb moisture without giving out chlorine gas, by informing where it can be had, and at what price, you will *very much* oblige at least one SUBSCRIBER.

P. S.—If no compound of chlorine will answer the purpose, is there no other remedy for dampness, without changing the temperature?

We have not used the chloride of calcium, and therefore can not say whether it affects the flavor of fruit or not. It can be procured at the druggists at about one shilling per pound, or perhaps less. We have used fresh unslaked lime, which absorbs moisture, and does not, that we are aware of, affect the flavor of fruits.

How is the best way of vegetating Sugar Maple, Mountain Ash, American Larch, and Strawberry Tree (*Euonymus Americanus*) seeds? W.—*Galesburg.*

The Maple and Larch seeds, gathered this season, may be sown next spring, as they grow the first season. The *Euonymus* and Mountain Ash should be mixed with earth, and be allowed to remain so until *next* spring.

WILL you, through the *Horticulturist*, give your opinion on the propriety of setting out an orchard of winter apples on the Doucain stock? My idea is to avoid the high winds of this western country, that shake the trees before the apples are ripe. E. DAYTON.—*Huntly Grove, Ill.*

You can have an orchard of low-headed trees on the Doucain or common stock—would prefer the latter for orchard.

WILL the *embanking* or the *ridging* process for the nursery rows, for winter, be advisable in a nursery of *stocks budded close to the ground*—Peach, Cherry, and Apple stocks—the rows crossing sections of each? Would the earth over the bud serve to protect or to smother it? The soil is not particularly inclined to heave. M.

We would not earth up so high as to cover the buds; we have seen much injury done by it.

Agricultural and Horticultural Societies.

HORTICULTURAL DISPLAY AT SARATOGA.—The arrangements made for the display of horticultural products at Saratoga were decidedly the worst we have ever seen made at any State Fair in this State, since the first. All preparations seem to have been postponed until the last moment. Then, by some accident, the tent failed to arrive; the first day was rainy, and those exhibitors who had arrived with their articles from a distance were

compelled to remain two days before they could open or unpack them. Of course, many of the most mature fruits and perishable flowers were ruined. But this was not all: when the tent was raised, there was a perfect scramble for places, and the staging erected was found not more than half extensive enough to admit of the proper display of the objects brought for exhibition; large quantities of both fruits and flowers were consequently never shown, and confusion and disappointment for a time reigned supreme.

We are sorry for this backward step of our great Society, because it has certainly given it a severe blow; and there was no excuse whatever for it, but downright carelessness on the part of those whose duty it was to see the arrangements made. We hope for better in the future; but really, until there be among the directors of this Society at least one man as much interested in horticulture as there are now many in other departments, we can not hope to see a well ordered horticultural display at our State Fairs.

The managers of the Society must be well aware that Floral Hall has always been among the leading attractions of these Fairs. Let any one watch the crowd entering the gates, and they will see a steady stream moving toward the tent of fruits and flowers. That seems to be the great center; and the reason why it is so, is that the articles there displayed are far more rare and, to the multitude, more interesting than the finest Shorthorns or Devons, or Shanghae fowls, or Black Hawk horses. These are all special departments, and have their special admirers; but every man, woman, and child, who enters the gates, loves fruits and flowers, and knowing or supposing that the finest in the State are assembled in Floral Hall, there they must first go.

If this department of the orchard and the garden be allowed to dwindle down, and finally die out, as it evidently will under the present system, these State Fairs will be divested of one of their most interesting features, as the receipts will soon give evidence. By sustaining it well, the Society will not merely consult its own interests, but it will assist greatly in educating the public taste, and in promoting a branch of culture which has a most important bearing upon the prosperity of the country. The horticultural department of the State Agricultural Society has never been well managed, for the reason, we suppose, as we have already stated, that no one in its councils has felt more than the general interest in the subject which all intelligent farmers and country gentlemen feel. It was stated at Saratoga, by a gentleman who should know, and who is very accurate in his statements, that one season the Floral Hall cost about $1,000, and the same season the horticultural premiums offered amounted to about $17, all told!

But after all, the show was a good one—in many respects one of the best the Society has yet made. The display of fruit was exceedingly interesting and instructive. Visitors, as they passed around, seemed at once surprised and delighted. It afforded very gratifying evidence of the progress we are making in fruit culture. Many of the collections were rare and valuable, the specimens unusually fine, and, with a few exceptions, accurately named and tastefully exhibited.

Among amateurs, the collection of D. T. Vail, Esq., of Troy, had no rival; it embraced some eighty varieties of pears, remarkably well grown, and including many of the finest new sorts—such as *Duchesse d'Orleans*, *Beurré d'Anjou*, *Beurré Superfin*, &c. Probably no other amateur cultivator in this State could bring forward such a collection.

The nurserymen made a very spirited and creditable display. Messrs. Hovey & Co., of Boston, sent a fine collection of 150 varieties of pears. This, we believe, was the only foreign contribution. Messrs. A. Saul & Co., of Newburgh; Wilson, Thorburn, & Teller, of Albany; Thorp, Smith, Hanchett, & Co., of Syracuse; John Morse, of Cayuga; T. C.

Maxwell & Co., of Geneva; A. Frost & Co., G. H. Cherry & Co., and Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester; all contributed largely. John J. Thomas, of Macedon, presented a handsome collection. Among his pears we observed a dish of *Washington*—very beautiful—the finest we have seen. N. & E. S. Hayward, of Brighton, as usual, made a fine display of apples, peaches, and grapes.

There was a strong competition for the premiums offered for select assortments—such as the best 20, 12, 6, &c., of the various fruits.

Of peaches there were few. Mr. Morse, of Cayuga, and the Messrs. Hayward, of Brighton, had small collections. It was also too late for plums, but Mr. E. Dorr, of Albany, had a nice collection of 12 or 14 varieties; Mr. Bennett, of Mechanicsville, a small collection; and Ellwanger & Barry, some 14 varieties.

In the way of flowers, Mechanicsville made the most numerous contributions. Mrs. E. L. E. Smith, of that place, presented a very handsome named collection of Dahlias, including some fine new sorts. Mrs. T. Mabbett, Mrs. Samuel Lewis, Mrs. J. M. Smith, Mrs. Geo. Warren, and Mrs. P. Bennett, all of Mechanicsville, contributed flowers, boquets, and floral ornaments, in profusion. Wm. Newcomb made a showy display of Asters.

Among nurserymen, the largest contributors were Jonathan Batty, of Keeseville; Jas. Wilson, of Albany; and Messrs. Frost & Co., and Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester.

The best collections of Roses, Verbenas, &c., were from a distance, and had all suffered much from carriage; beside, there was not space enough to arrange them to appear well. We regretted to see good things crowded off the stands to make way for mere rubbish, and to see valuable space occupied with objects miscalled floral ornaments, anything but ornamental.

Of vegetables there were a few small collections. The best were from Theodore Backus, of Rochester; N. Culver, of Wayne county; and P. Reilly, gardener to J. B. Finley, Esq., of Saratoga. Mr. Crosman, of Rochester, sent a good collection, but they never reached the show grounds.

We must say for the superintendent of the floral tent, Mr. A. F. Chatfield, of Albany, that he did all in his power for the convenience of exhibitors, and the general good of the exhibition. The fault was not his that arrangements were not more satisfactory.

We subjoin the reports of committees, as follows:

Flowers.—*Nurserymen's List.*—Greatest variety and quantity of flowers, William Newcomb, Pittstown, $8; second do., James Wilson, 5. Greatest variety of Dahlias, James Wilson, Albany, 5; second do., J. Battey, Keeseville, 3. Best twenty-four dissimilar blooms, J. Battey, Keeseville, 3; second best, William Newcomb, Pittstown, 2. Best single Dahlia, William Newcomb, Pittstown, 2; second best, J. Wilson, Albany, 1. Greatest variety of Roses, A. Frost & Co., Rochester, 5; second best, Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, 3. Best ten varieties of Phloxes, J. Wilson, Albany, 3; second best, Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, 2. Greatest variety of Verbenas, Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, 5; second do., J. Wilson, Albany, 3. Best twelve varieties, A. Frost & Co., Rochester, 2. Best collection of German Asters, William Newcomb, Pittstown, 5. Best seedling, William Newcomb, Pittstown, 2. Best and greatest variety of Pansies, William Newcomb, Pittstown, 3.

Flowers.—*Amateur List.*—Greatest variety and quantity of flowers, Mrs. J. T. Van Namee, Pittstown, $5; second do., Mrs. Bennett, Mechanicsville, 3. Greatest variety of Dahlias, Mrs. L. E. Smith, Mechanicsville, 5; second do., Mrs. P. Bennett, Mechanicsville, 3. Best twelve dissimilar blooms, George Warren, Mechanicsville, 3; second best, Mrs. L. E. Smith, Mechanicsville, 2. Best six varieties, George Warren, Mechanicsville, 2; second best, Mrs. P. Bennett, Mechanicsville, 1. Best single variety, G. Warren, Mechanicsville, S. S. Medal. Best six varieties of Phloxes, Mrs. William Newcomb, Pittstown, 3. Best seedling, Mrs. William Newcomb, Pittstown, 1. Greatest

variety of Verbenas, Mrs. William Newcomb, Pittstown, 5; second do., Mrs. T. Mabbett, Mechanicsville, 3. Best six varieties, Mrs. T. Mabbett, Mechanicsville, 3; second best, Mrs. William Newcomb, Pittstown, 2. Best three varieties, Mrs. William Newcomb, Pittstown, 2. Best seedling, Mrs. T. Mabbett, Mechanicsville, 2; second best, Mrs. J. B. Finlay, Saratoga, 1. Best collection of German Asters, Mrs. T. Mabbett, Mechanicsville, 5; second best, Mrs. Van Namee, Pittstown, 3.

Flowers.—*General List, open to all Competitors.*—Best floral ornament, George Warren, $5. Best floral design, Mrs. T. Mabbett, Mechanicsville, 5; second best, Mrs. P. Bennett, Mechanicsville, 3. Best hand boquet, flat, James Wilson, Albany, 3; second best, Mrs. P. Bennett, Mechanicsville, 2. Best hand boquet, round, James Wilson, Albany, 3; second best, Mrs. G. W. Wilcox, Saratoga, 2. Best basket boquet, with handle, Eliza D. Palmer, Greenfield, 3. For the most beautifully arranged basket of flowers, Mrs. Emily Newcomb, Pittstown, 3. Best exhibition of specimens of dried plants, Mrs. Isaac Clement, Halfmoon, S. S. Med.

Fruit.—*Professional List.—Apples.*—Best twenty varieties of good table apples, three of each variety, named and labelled, grown by exhibitor, George H. Cherry, Rochester, $10; second best, A. Frost & Co., Rochester, 7; third best, Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, 5; fourth best, John Morse, Cayuga Bridge, Vol. Trans. Best ten varieties of table apples, John Morse, Cayuga Bridge, 8; second best, Thorp, Smith, Hanchett, & Co., Syracuse, 5. Best basket of standard fruits, to be composed of a variety of fruits, at least three of each variety, John Morse, Cayuga Bridge, 6.

Pears.—Best twelve varieties of pears, named and labelled, Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, 8; second best, John Morse, Cayuga Bridge, 6; third best, Thorp, Smith, Hanchett, & Co., Syracuse, 4; fourth best, James Wilson, Albany, Barry's Fruit Gar. Best six varieties of pears, three of each variety, Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, 5; second best, Maxwell Brothers, Geneva, 3; third best, John Morse, Cayuga Bridge, 2; fourth best, Thorp, Smith, Hanchett, & Co., Syracuse, Thomas' Fruit Cult. Best collection of newly-introduced pears, with a description, &c., Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, Dip. and Hovey's Col'd Fruits.

Peaches.—Best six varieties of peaches, named and labelled, John Morse, Cayuga Bridge, 5; second best, John Morse, 3. Best three varieties of peaches, named and labelled, John Morse, 3; second best, John Morse, 2. Best twelve peaches, John Morse, 3; second best, John Morse, 2.

Plums.—Best collection of plums, six specimens each variety, Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, 5. Best four varieties of good plums, six specimens each, James Wilson, Albany, 3.

Grapes.—Best and most extensive collection of good native grapes, grown in the open air, A. Frost & Co., Rochester, 5.

Fruit.—*Amateur List.—Apples.*—For the best twenty varieties of good table apples, three of each variety, named and labelled, grown by exhibitors, N. & E. S. Hayward, Rochester, $10; second best, S. H. Case, New Hartford, Oneida county, 7; third best, E. R. Jones, Ballston, 5; Best nineteen varieties of table apples, James Van Namee, Pittstown, 8; second best, N. & E. S. Hayward, Rochester, 5; third best, E. R. Jones, Ballston; fourth best, J. H. Case, New Hartford, Oneida county, Down. Fruit. Best fall seedling apple for all purposes, with description of tree, history of its origin, &c., one dozen specimens to be exhibited, E. R. Jones, Ballston, 5. Best basket of standard fruits, at least of three varieties, Robert McDonnell, Saratoga county, 6; second best, James T. Van Namee, Pittstown, 4.

Pears.—For the best twelve varieties of pears, named and labelled, D. T. Vail, Troy, 8; second best, E. R. Jones, Ballston, 6. Best six varieties of pears, three of each variety, D. T. Vail, Troy, 5; second best, Elisha Dorr, Albany, 3; third best, H. G. Dickinson, Lyons, 2; fourth best, E. R. Jones, Ballston, Thomas' Fruit Cult. Best collection of newly-introduced pears, with a description, &c., D. T. Vail, Troy, Dip. and Hovey's Col'd Fruits.

Peaches.—Best six varieties of peaches, named and labelled, N. & E. S. Hayward, Rochester, 5. Best three varieties of peaches, named and labelled, P. Bennett, Mechanicsville, 3; second best, N. & E. S. Hayward, Rochester, 2. Best twelve peaches, Robert McDonnell, Greenfield, Saratoga county, 3; second best, N. & E. S. Hayward, Rochester, 2; third best, H. G. Dickinson, Lyons, Vol. Trans. Best seedling variety, six specimens, Elisha Dorr, Albany, 3.

Plums.—Best collection of plums, six specimens of each variety, E. Dorr, Albany, 5; second best, P. Bennett, Mechanicsville, 3; third best, James T. Van Namee, Pittstown, 1. Best four

varieties of good plums, six specimens each, E. Dorr, Albany, 3. Best twelve plums, choice variety, E. Dorr, Albany, 2; second best, James T. Van Namee, Vol. Trans.

Quinces.—Best twelve quinces of any variety, P. Bennett, Mechanicsville, 3; second best, N. & E. S. Hayward, Rochester, 2; third best, Robert McDonnell, Greenfield, Trans.

Grapes.—Best and most extensive collection of good native grapes, grown in the open air, N. & E. S. Hayward, Rochester, 5; second best, P. Bennett, Mechanicsville, 3; third best, E. Dorr, Albany, 2. Best three varieties of native or foreign grapes, grown under glass, three bunches of each variety to be shown, John Greig, Canandaigua, 5. P. Barber, for three bunches of Sweet Water grapes (discretionary premium), Diploma. Best dish of native grapes, E. Dorr, Albany, Vol. Trans.

Watermelons.—Best specimen of any variety of watermelons, John Ingersoll, Wilton, 3; second best, N. Culver, 2; third best, J. M. Andrews, Saratoga Springs, 1. Mr. Cruger's gardener (discretionary premium), S. S. Medal. Best collection of watermelons, J. M. Andrews, Saratoga, 3; second best, John Ingersoll, Wilton, 2.

Muskmelons.—Best specimen of any variety of muskmelons, John Ingersoll, Wilton, 3; second best, G. H. Cherry, Rochester, 2; third best, C. M. Davidson, Whitehall, 1.

Cranberries.—Best peck of domestic culture cranberries, Knowlton Howland, Mechanicsville, 5.

Raspberries.—Ever-bearing raspberry, Knowlton Howland, Mechanicsville (discretionary premium), Thomas' Fruit Cult.

Foreign Fruits.—One hundred and fifty-one varieties of pears, Hovey & Co., Boston, Sil. Med. Nine varieties of apples, N. Richards, Vergennes, Vt., Vol. Trans. One pomegranate, B. F. Mosley, Albany, Vol. Trans.

Vegetables.—Twelve best white table turnips, J. C. Rouse, Saratoga Springs, $3; second best, Patrick Raley, Saratoga Springs, 2. Twelve best carrots, Patrick Raley, Saratoga Springs, 3; second best, J. C. Rouse, Saratoga Springs, 2. Twelve best beets, N. Culver, Wayne county, 3; second best, John Gifford, Saratoga, 2. Twelve best parsnips, Patrick Raley, Saratoga, 3; second best, Theodore Backus, Rochester, 2. Twelve best onions, J. C. Rouse, Saratoga, 3; second best, Theodore Backus, Rochester, 2. Six best heads of cabbage, N. Culver, Wayne county, 3; second best, J. C. Rouse, Saratoga, 2. Twelve best tomatoes, P. Bennett, Mechanicsville, 3; second best, Patrick Raley, Saratoga, 2. Two best purple egg plants, A. M. Hart, Saratoga, 3. Twelve best sweet potatoes, George W. Herrick, Saratoga, 3; second best, Patrick Raley, Saratoga, 2. Best half peck of Lima beans, N. Culver, Wayne county, 3; second best, N. & E. S. Hayward, Rochester, 2. Best bunch double parsley, Z. M. Saunders, Albany county, 3; second best, Patrick Raley, Saratoga, 2. Three best garden squashes, J. C. Rouse, Saratoga, 3; second best, Seth Whalen, Saratoga, 2. Three best large squashes, J. C. Rouse, Saratoga, 3. Twelve best ears of yellow seed corn, Obadiah Howland, Cayuga county, 3; second best, Isaac Frink, Saratoga, 2. Twelve best ears of white seed corn, N. Culver, Wayne county, 3; second best, O. L. Barbour, Saratoga, 2. Best half peck of table potatoes, S. G. Smith, Halfmoon, 3; second best, Knowlton Howland, Mechanicsville, 2. Best and greatest variety of vegetables raised by exhibitor, Theodore Backus, Rochester, 5; second best, N. Culver, Wayne county, 3. Best new and valuable variety of vegetable, with evidence of its superiority, C. E. Goodrich, Utica, 3. Z. M. Saunders, Albany, for a sample of celery (discretionary premium), Vol. Trans.

Horticultural Premiums Awarded at the Ohio State Fair.—The following are the horticultural premiums awarded at the late State Fair, at Dayton, Ohio:

Flowers.—*Professional List.*—Mrs. W. Jennison, Dayton, variety of dahlias, $2. William Heaver, Cincinnati, dahlias, 24 varieties, 2. William Heaver, Cincinnati, roses, variety, 5. Wm. Heaver, Cincinnati, verbenas, variety, Horticulturist. W. E. Mears, Mt. Washington, 12 varieties, Horticulturist, or 2.

Flowers—*Amateur List.*—H. Langstedt, Dayton, variety cut flowers, Silver Medal. Mrs. R. W. Steele, Dayton, dahlias, 12 blooms, Horticulturist, or $3. Miss E. Dunlevy, Lebanon, phloxes, 6 varieties, Hort., or 3. Mrs. R. W. Steele, Dayton, 12 verbenas, Hort., or 3. Mrs. E. H. Peirce,

Dayton, 12 verbenas, Hort., or 2. Mrs. R. W. Steele, Dayton, seedling verbena, Hort., or 2. Mrs. E. H. Peirce, Dayton, German asters, Hort., or 2.

FLOWERS—*General List.*—H. Pease, Dayton, green-house plants, Sil. Med. Mrs. W. Jennison, Dayton, floral design, Sil. Med., or Hort. and $5. Mrs. E. H. Peirce, Dayton, floral design, 5. Mrs. W. Jennison, Dayton, green-house plants in bloom, 10. Mrs. E. H. Peirce, Dayton, floral ornaments, Sil. Med. and 10. H. Langstedt, Dayton, floral ornament, 5. Wm. Heaver, Cincinnati, hand boquets, flat, W. Hort. Rev., or 3. Mrs. W. Jennison, Dayton, hand boquets, flat, W. Hort. Rev., or 2. Mrs. W. I. Thomas, Troy, hand boquets, round, 2. Mrs. W. I. Thomas, Troy, basket boquets, 5. Mrs. R. W. Steele, Dayton, basket flowers, dip. and 3.

FRUITS—*Apples.*—F. G. Carey, College Hill, variety apples, dip. and $15. T. V. Petticolas, Clermont county, variety apples, dip. and 10. Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., 12 varieties apples, dip and 3. W. E. Mears, Mt. Washington, 12 varieties table apples, dip. and 5. Thorp, Smith, & Hanchett, Syracuse, N. Y., 6 varieties apples, dip. and 3. Gersham, Perdue, Fayette county, 6 varieties apples, dip. and 2. *Pears.*—Thorp, Smith, & Hanchett, Syracuse, Hovey's colored fruits and 5. Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., 10. Thorp, Smith, & Hanchett, Syracuse, N. Y., autumn pears, 5. Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., autumn pears, 3. Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y. winter pears, 10. *Peaches.*—Moses Kelley, Waynesville, 12 peaches, 5. Moses Kelley, Waynesville, 12 peaches, 3. C. F. Keyser, Dayton, seedling, 6 varieties, dip. and 5. C. Sprague, Tansalbe, 6 varieties, 3. *Plums.*—Thorp, Smith, Hanchett, & Co., plums, dip. and cup, 10. Ellwanger & Barry, 3 varieties plums, 3. Ellwanger & Barry, 12 varieties plums, 2. Thorp, Smith, Hanchett, & Co., 12 varieties plums, 3. *Quinces.*—Mrs. E. Fowler, Dayton, 12 quinces, dip. and 3. J. Scott, Hamilton, 12 quinces, 2. *Grapes*—R. Buchanan, Cincinnati, 9 varieties native grape, dip. and 10. Thora Smith, Buchanan & Co., collections native grapes, 5. W. Resor, Cincinnati, 3 varieties foreign grapes, 5. W. Sims, dish native grapes, 5.

WATERMELONS, &c.—Samuel Neibel, Montgomery county, 6 watermelons, $3. Charles Stuck, Dayton, 6 watermelons, 2. Joseph Mock, Columbus, 6 varieties muskmelons, 3.

VEGETABLES.—J. McReynolds, Dayton, 12 beets, $3. G. S. Innis, Franklin county, 12 parsnips, 3. G. S. Innis, Franklin county, 1 peck onions, 3. Joseph Mock Columbus, 1 peck sweet potatoes, 5. R. Kilpatrick, New Madison, half bushel table beets, 5. J. M. Reynolds, Dayton, half bushel table beets, 5. Joseph Mock, Columbus, 6 seedling potatoes, 3. G. S. Innis, Franklin county, 3 bunches salsify, 3. G. S. Innis, Franklin county, 12 carrots, 3. Joel Funk, Champaign county, 1 peck tomatoes, 5. Joel Funk, Champaign county, 1 egg plant, 5. Mrs. W. Hunt, Springfield, half peck peppers, 3. Joseph Mock, Columbus, half peck Lima beans, 3. William Stancel, Montgomery county, 1 peck white beans, 2. Joseph Mock, Columbus, 1 pumpkin, 3. G. S. Innis, Columbus, 12 ears sweet corn, 5.

MARYLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Society held its annual exhibition on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of September. The various departments were well sustained, and an improvement observable in some respects, compared with former exhibitions. The supply of fruit was limited.

A collection of foreign grapes, from the garden of G. BROWN, Esq., was highly creditable to his gardener, Mr. STANDEMEYER. The Hamburghs, Muscats, and Frontignacs, were well developed, although rather deficient in color. Black Hamburgs from open air culture were deposited by Capt. A. C. PRACHT, THOS. V. BRUNDIGE, and R. GIBSON. These were also of a red color, instead of black; otherwise the fruit was very large and handsome. Native grapes were in great profusion; the Isabellas from Mr. BROWN were very superior.

Messrs. S. FEAST & SONS sent a collection of pears—Vicar of Winkfield, Van Mons, and Winter Nelis, very large; Beurré Gris, Duchesse d'Angouléme, Bezy de Montigny, Doyenné d'Alençon, Oken d'Hiver, Passe Colmar, Duc de Bordeaux, &c. Many dishes of White Doyenné were on hand, some of them of very superior appearance. Seckel small and scarce. A single fruit of Triomphe de Jodoigne, weighing eighteen ounces, from THOS. WINANS, Esq., and several plates of large specimens from the Hon. S. WALKER, Roxbury, Mass., assisted in keeping up the interest of this department.

W. C. WILSON, Esq., sent White Marseilles and Brown Turkey figs of very superior appearance.

In the way of novelties, Capt. J. Hugg had Zantee Currant grapes; Mr. Cawstin, medlars and varieties of filberts; and Mr. Kurtez, very large pomegranates.

The exhibition of vegetables was very extensive, and evinced superior cultivation. Much to the credit of the Society, this department of horticulture receives prominent attention. In the rage for novelties in flowers and flowering plants, the improvement and cultivation of edible vegetables seems to be considered of inferior importance. This is much to be regretted, since there is a wide field for improvement in this respect. The varieties of cultivated vegetables have become so numerous, and many of them so worthless, as to render it a necessity for societies to adopt rules for bringing into prominent notice those varieties worthy of general cultivation.

The display of ornamental plants and flowers was very large and fine. Many new plants were brought into notice by the Messrs. Feast. Mr. John Feast had a very large collection of new and rare specimens—such as Gardenia tubiflora; Hoyas Mollis, picta, imperialis, and bella; Plectranthus picta; Commersonia rugosa; Combretums macrophyllum and Pinceanum; Bouvardias tryphyllum, venusta, and Cianthа; Posoquierea longifolia; Hoveas Celsii and Manglesii; many varieties of Cape Heaths; Bougainvillea spectabilis; Adamia cyanea; Coreopegia elegans; Dipladenia Urophylla; Echites picta; Quisqualis sinensis; Stephanotis Thouarsii; Alloplectus speciosa; Banera rubioides; Passiflora amabilis; and many others. Messrs. S. Feast & Sons also contributed many new and valuable plants—the new Rhododendron Dalhouseana, Gardenia Stanleyana, Chirita Moonii, Hoya cinnamonifolia, Allamanda Schottii, Cyrtoceras multiflora, Clerodendron sinuatum, &c. Mr. Standemeyer had a beautiful display of well grown Achemenes, embracing seven or eight varieties. Dr. Edmondson sent many of his most rare old specimens—huge plants of Metrosideras speciosa, Astrapa Wallichii, Fourcroya Mexicana, Chamærops humilis, Tillandsias, Nepenthes, Hoya carnosa, Crinum amabile, Cactus Pereskia, Maranta Zebrina, Bonapartea Juncea with a flower stem ten feet high; Loquat, Coffee, Tea, and Banyan trees; and many others of equal interest. Messrs. Pentland & Bro. contributed a very interesting collection of hardy evergreens; among them were noticed Taxodium sempervirens; Deodar and Lebanon Cedars; Cryptomeria Japonica; Cupressus funebris; Juniperus excelsa; English, Irish, and American Yews; various Arbor Vitæs; and others highly inviting to the lovers of beautiful trees. E. Kurtez, Esq., contributed some fine Pomegranate trees in a fruiting condition. A well flowered plant of Crowea latifolia was also noticed as fine in this collection. T. Winans, Esq., contributed greenhouse plants, comprising several varieties of Begonias, Heaths, Epacris, Azaleas, &c. Cut flowers were shown in large quantities. The display of Dahlias from W. C. Wilson, Esq., and Roses from Mr. Tuomay, were very superior. Mr. Kurtez had very fine China and French Asters. Mr. Fuss sent fine Double Balsams; and Mr. Sharp, fine coxcombs. Boquets, both for hand and table ornaments, were numerous and tastefully arranged. Large flower designs were furnished by Mrs. Rodiwald and S. Feast & Sons. An arch of evergreens and flowers, from Pentland Bro., was placed opposite the entrance, the architectural proportions of which attracted attention.

WM. SAUNDERS, *Cor. Secretary.*

Kentucky Horticultural Society—Exhibition at Louisville.—This exhibition was held in the very large and airy room in the Farmers' Tobacco Warehouse. The room was brilliantly illuminated, and the numerous pillars were richly decorated with evergreens. The tables literally groaned beneath the profusion of fine fruits, among which we observed some specimens of peaches, pears, and apples, that could hardly be rivalled in any climate or at any season. Among the contributors of these fruits, we observed the names of Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester, N. Y.

The floral display was really grand and beautiful. The mosaic table, the wreaths, the urns, the scales, the pyramids, the boquets, the baskets, the display of Dahlias, of Roses, of flowers in pots, evinced a degree of elegant taste in design and combination that elicited the highest admiration.

The vegetables attracted no little attention; and although the tables could have been better filled, yet we doubt if finer specimens of sugar beets, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, carrots, egg plants, citron, &c., could have been produced anywhere.

A beautiful marble statue, exhibited by Mr. Needham, was much admired for its chaste beauty and sweetness of expression.

The brilliantly-lighted room, with its snow-white walls and ceiling, the evergreens gracefully entwining around the pillars, the long spread tables covered with brilliant flowers and temptingly luscious fruits — and above all, the many lovely and joyous women, gracefully promenading the room, feasting the eye while listening to the strains of ARBOGAST'S saxehorn band — formed a *tout ensemble*, that feasted the soul with delight, and made us dream of Paradise. But to this scene, so rapturous to the eye, was added an intellectual treat that was great and rare. We allude to Prof. BUTLER'S address, which, short as it was, was in itself a gem — rich, racy, and rare. CHARLES LAMB himself never wrote any thing, we almost were about to say, half so good.

The following premiums were awarded:

FLOWERS.—For the best twelve named Dahlias, E. Wilson, $3; for the second best, E. Wilson, $2. For the best display of Dahlias, E. Wilson, $3. For the best six floral hoop-wreaths, Fred. Zarger, $5. For the best ten exotics, in bloom, Dr. Galt, $5. For the best five exotics, in bloom, E. Wilson, $3. For the best twelve named Roses, in pots, E. Wilson, $3. For the best six named Roses, in pots, E. Wilson, $2. For the best four named Roses, in pots, E. Wilson, $1. For the best boquet of Roses, E. Wilson, $3; for the second best, H. Nauz, $2. For the best display of cut flowers, in boquet, E. Wilson, $5; for the second best, Dr. Galt, $3. For the best boquet, mixed flowers, E. Wilson, $3; for the second best, E. Wilson, $2; for the third best, P. Berkenmayer, $1. For the best floral device, being a magnificent floral table, a gratuity to Daniel Eyre, gardener to E. Wilson, of $10; for the second best floral device, G. N. Peay, $5; for the third best, A. Peter, $3. For a fine specimen of artificial flowers, in boquet, a gratuity was awarded to Mrs. S. H. Patterson of $3. For a fine device of a basket of artificial flowers, a gratuity was awarded to Miss M. B. Wirt of $5. For a fine specimen of the century plant, a gratuity was awarded to Mr. J. Smith, gardener to Dr. S. D. Gross, of $1. For a fine Orange tree, a gratuity was awarded to Mr. Scott Jones of $1.

FRUIT.—*Apples.*—For the best display of apples, Hobbs & Walker, $5; for the second best, L. Young, $3; for the third best, A. Peter, $2. *Peaches.*—For the best display of peaches, L. Young, $5; for the second best, J. F. Payne, $3; for the third best, A. Peter, $2. For the best specimen of peaches, not in the display, a gratuity was awarded to L. Young, for *Grand Admirals* and *White Heaths*, of $1 each, $2. Also, for a fine seedling peach, a gratuity was awarded to Lewis Sanders of $1. *Pears.*—For the best display of pears, L. Young, $5; for the second best, G. Herr, $3; for the third best, C. C. Cary, $2. Messrs. Hobbs & Walker, nurserymen of our county, exhibited twenty-one specimen varieties of splendid pears, from the gardens of Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester, N. Y. The beauty and excellence of these fine fruits attracted general admiration. *Grapes.*—For the best display of native grapes, E. Seaboldt, $4; for the second best, A. Peter, $3; for the third best, C. C. Cary, $2. Also, a gratuity was awarded to William Kaye, for a fine specimen of a seedling grape, of $1. *Quinces.*—For the best display of quinces, Dr. Green, $2; for the second best, J. Finley, $1. *Plums.*—For the best display of plums, William Kaye, $3. Figs and pomgranates, of fine size, from several contributors.

WINE.—For the best and only specimen of wine, Mrs. S. H. Patterson, $3.

VEGETABLES.—For the best Irish potatoes, G. Heinsohn, $2. For the best sweet potatoes, A. Peter, $2; for the second best, A. Peter. $1; for the third best, G. G. Hikes, 50 cents. For the best celery, Wm. Latimer, $1. For the best carrots, Wm. Latimer, $1. For the best parsnips, Wm. Latimer, $1. For the best cabbage, Wm. Latimer, $1. For the best egg plant, Wm. Latimer, $1. For the best cymblings, Wm. Latimer, $1. For the best beets, G. G. Hikes, $1. For the best sugar beets, the specimens of which weighed 21½ pounds, a gratuity was awarded to L. Young of $1.

Fine specimens of Picola lemons, from Mrs. L. Young, and splendid specimens of preserved fruits, from Mrs. George Hancock, called forth the admiration of the committee.

A. G. MUNN, *Secretary.*

MICHIGAN, PENNSYLVANIA, AND INDIANA STATE FAIRS.—We learn that these Fairs were very successful, but as yet we have received no list of the premiums awarded.

North-Western Convention of Fruit Growers.—The above mentioned Convention held its third annual session at Chicago, Ill., from the 4th to 7th last month (October.) Dr. Kennicott presided, and it was well attended. Some fifty contributions of fruit were exhibited, which were well grown—large in size, very fair, and almost entirely free from blemish. I did not expect to find such fine specimens, and if the *quality* of winter fruits corresponds with the size, then the West and North, with portions of the South, can boast of as good as we grow at Rochester and hereabouts. Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio, Michigan, and New York States, with Iowa territory, were represented by a class of earnest and intelligent men, whose discussions, when published, will be found of value.

I took particular pains to learn the varieties of apples most esteemed, and quote those in their season:

Fall Apples.—Maiden's Blush, Fall Wine, Porter, Monarch, Rambo, Jersey Sweeting, Fameuse, Fall Pippin, St. Lawrence, Hoes Apple, and Cooper.

Winter.—Swaar, Esopus Spitzenburgh, Rawles' Janet, Jonathan, Baldwin, Newtown Pippin, Vandervere, Roxbury Russet, Pomme Grise, Yellow Bellflower, Winter Pearmain, Rhode Island Greening, Talman Sweeting, Belmont, Dominie, Black Detroit.

Having taken specimens for exchange, I brought some fine apples home with me, which have been universally admired. Specimens of the *Northern Spy*, grown by Loomis & Co., of South Bend, Ind., and Mr. Ewing, of Burlington, Iowa, compare favorably with the fine ones grown in our own region. The *Wagener*, also shown by Loomis & Co., was equal to ours in appearance. I have never seen so fine specimens of *Rambo*, and it being a favorite with me I am to have a quantity for trial: so also of the *Rawles' Janet*, which is the highly esteemed Ohio apple. Specimens of *Coe's Golden Drop* and *Jefferson* plums, with nectarines, and figs were upon the tables, rather out of season, but of large size. Large peaches of several varieties were shown from Iowa, but I did not taste them.

Being one of the committee on seedling apples I helped to examine over one hundred different specimens, and could not but regret that so few could be called of any value.

Pears of the *Flemish Beauty, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Seckel, White Doyenne*, or *Virgalieu*, and *Steven's Genesee*, and many foreign kinds were shown. They all appeared well, except some *White Doyenne*, which were spotted and not as fair as those of Western New York.

I was well satisfied with my visit to this (to me) new country, and was surprised at the rapidity of its growth. Michigan produces fine fruits in some parts of the State, and at Detroit, at Hubbard & Davis's, and also at Mr. Adair's—both nurserymen—we found and ate as good *President* and *Red Cheeked Malocoton* peaches as we ever saw. The first named is one of the very best fall peaches. At Detroit are the celebrated Pear trees planted by the early French settlers, which have attained a large size. They bear plentifully a tolerably fair and early fruit, shaped much like the *White Doyenne;* and some grafted by Mr. Adair produced fine specimens, which carried off the premium at the Michigan State Fair this fall.

At Mr. A. E. Brush's private garden in Detroit, we were shown the first California grapes grown in Michigan. Mr. Angel, his gardener, was so kind as to allow us to test them, and gave us its history. The vine was planted in a large tub, and grown under glass; and in its appearance was much like the *Sweet Water* in its wood and leaf, but not hardy. Fruit colored like the *Catawba*, growing this season in clusters of a pound or more in weight, not compact, but straggling. It is very sweet, and without flavor very like the *Sweet Water*. I did wish it could have been a better fruit. It is likely from the novelty of the thing to have a "run," and Mr. Adair had secured quite a number of cuttings.

We went into Mixen & Co.'s grounds, and although their gardener, Mr. Pugh, was suffering from the ague, he went to point out their Pear trees, which were looking well of one season's growth. A *Vicar of Winkfield* tree was showing splendid specimens of that variety. Such *Vicars* any one would be glad to put into cellars, barreled for winter days or evenings.

We felt that our friend Barry ought to have been at Chicago to meet so many who wanted to see the new editor, but I may be allowed to tell him that the *Horticulturist* stands high with the cultivators of fruit at the West. I shall expect to see a large show of fruit at the next Convention to be held next year at Boston by the enterprising cultivators of the prairie world.

One word about the vegetable productions of Illinois. The sweet potato grows very large and of tolerable good quality, and some of them were enormous. Vegetable eggs and turnips, as well as cabbages and the common potatoes, do well. J. H. Watts.—*Rochester, N. Y.*

The Fall Exhibition of the Monroe Agricultural Society and Genesee Valley Horticultural Society combined, was held in Rochester on the first of October. The show of fruits was large and fine—one of the best we have ever seen here. Superb collections of apples were shown by Messrs. G. H. Cherry & Co., of Irondequoit; C. J. Ryan & Co., Charles Powis, and John Donellan, of Greece; and Messrs. N. & E. S. Hayward, of Brighton. Mr. McNab, gardener to John Greig, Esq., of Canandaigua, made a fine show of foreign grapes, both from the open ground and the vinery. H. P. Norton, Esq., contributed a small but beautiful collection of pears—some *Glout Morceaus* surpassed any thing of the kind we have seen. *Beurré Diel*, *Gray Doyenné*, *Henry IV.*, and *Duchesse d' Angouleme*, were all remarkably large and fine. Austin Pinney, Esq, of Brockport, exhibited eight varieties of beautiful pears; H. G. Warner, Esq., of Rochester, a fine small collection. Levi A. Ward, Esq., a dish of extraordinary *Sheldon* pears, most of them, we should think, full three inches in diameter. James Vick, Jr., very large and beautifully colored *Louise Bonne de Jersey*, *White Doyenné*, *Duchesse d'Angouleme*, from trees but one year planted. Superb quinces were shown by C. F. Crosman, Charles Powis, Samuel Haight, and others. Ellwanger & Barry exhibited one hundred and eighteen select varieties of pears, and a collection of foreign and native grapes. A few dishes of peaches were shown, but it was too late except for such as *Crawford's Late*. We observed several dishes of these, but they were generally small.

It was too late for a fine display of flowers. Messrs. Frost & Co., exhibited a collection of pot plants; Wm. King a nice collection of Dahlias and Roses; Messrs. Ryan & Co. a collection of Dahlias and fine hand boquets; Ellwanger & Barry a small collection of new Dahlias, and a collection of Roses, Phloxes, and Verbenas. Boquets and floral ornaments were contributed by Hon. A. Worden, of Canandaigua, Mrs. H. P. Norton, of Brockport; Robert W. Handy, of Rochester; and Mrs. Fitch, of Riga. James Vick, Jr., presented some fine Asters, Balsams, and Ten-Week Stocks in pots.

Good collections of vegetables were shown by John Donellan, Gideon Lane, Theo. Backus, and C. F. Crosman. Among them we observed fine sweet potatoes, egg plants, Lima beans, monstrous squashes, excellent corn, cabbages, &c. Mr. Vick showed a few nice heads of Paris cauliflower, and fine Mexican potatoes, and other varieties.

The show, on the whole, was good, and attracted a very large number of visitors; but there was a very evident and annoying lack of order and arrangement that was a serious drawback. Our exhibitions are all becoming intolerable in this respect. A very interesting and instructive address was delivered by John Delafield, Esq., President of the new Agricultural College at Geneva. The following are the awards of horticultural premiums:

Grain and Vegetables.—Best barrel of wheat, J. P. Ross, Ogden, Sil. Med. Discretionary premium on one basket, name not given, Vol. Trans. Best barrel corn, N. & E. S. Hayward, Rochester, Sil. Med.; second best, G. W. Goodhue, Wheatland, Rural New Yorker, 1854; third best, premium on two baskets corn, A. R. Olney, Henrietta, Vol. Trans. Best and greatest variety of vegetables, raised by exhibitor, C. F. Crosman, Rochester, Colored Horticulturist; second best, N. & E. S. Hayward, Rochester, Plain Horticulturist. Best vegetable eggs, James Candle, Greece, Genesee Farmer. Best half peck Lima beans, Gideon Lane, Mt. Hor, Plain Horticulturist. Best

two Cauliflowers, J. Vick, Jr., Rochester, $1. Best nineteen ears sweet corn, Gideon Lane, Mt. Hor, $1. Largest squash, J. Donellan & Nephew, Hanford's Landing, $1. Largest pumpkin, Geo. Swift, Clarkson, Vol. Trans. Best watermelons, Francis Hamilton, Rural New Yorker. Best squashes, S. P. Dewey, Rural New Yorker. Best beets, C. F. Crosman, Vol. Trans. and $1. Best carrots, C. F. Crosman, Vol. Ins. and $1. T. Backus, Rochester, nice lot vegetables, Vol. Trans. and $1. The committee would highly commend the early short-horn French carrots, exhibited by J. Vick, Jr.

Honey, Sugar, and Bread.—Best honey, Geo. C. Smith, Clarkson, $2; second best, Geo. Swift, Clarkson, $1; third best, S. Shepherd, Pittsford, Vol. Ins. Best sugar, Mrs. A. Fitch, Riga; $3; second best, J. C. Howes, Sweden, $2. Best three loaves white bread, Geo. Swift, Clarkson, $2; second best, Ira Bellows, Pittsford, $1; third best, Samuel Haight, Vol. Trans. Best brown bread, Geo. Swift, Clarkson, $2; second best J. P. Young, Sweden, $1; third best, J. Riley, Brighton, Vol. Ins. Other nice samples of white bread were presented, which do credit to the skill of the exhibitors. The committee would gladly have awarded all a premium, but the society limits would not allow it.

Flowers.—*Nurserymen's List*—Best display of green-house plants, A. Frost & Co., Dip. Best two round hand-boquets, C. J. Ryan & Co., $2; second best, J. Donellan & Nephew, $1. Best two round table-boquets, J. Donellan & Nephew; second best, A. Frost & Co., $2. Best two flat boquets, A. Frost & Co., $2; second best, J. Donellan & Nephew, $1. Best display of Dahlias, correctly named, C. J. Ryan & Co., Dip. Best twenty-four varieties named, Ellwanger & Barry, $3. Best twelve do., Wm. King, $2. Best six do., A. Frost & Co., $1. Best and greatest collection of Roses, corrrectly named, Ellwanger & Barry, Dip.; second best, A. Frost & Co., $3. Best eighteen varieties Roses, Wm. King, Dip. Best collection of Phloxes, Ellwanger & Barry, $3. Best collection of Verbenas, Ellwanger & Barry, $2; second best, J. Donellan & Nephew, $1. The committee regret there was no competition in many instances in plants and flowers, many of the articles which took premiums being inferior.

Amateur List.—Best display of Pansies, Mrs. A. Fitch, Riga, $3. No. 68—best collection of native flowers, $1. Best two round table-boquets, Mr. H. P. Norton, $3; second best, R. H. Hardy, $1. Best six Balsams, Mrs. A. Fitch, Riga, $1. Best six Asters, J. Vick, Jr., Rochester, $1. Best collection of annuals, J. Vick, Jr., Rochester, $3. Best floral ornament, H. A. Worden, $3; second best, H. J. Greig, Wm. McNab, gardener, $2. Mrs. Luke Chamberlain, boquet of dried grapes, $1. Mrs. James Smith, do., $1. D. C. Greenleaf exhibited a handsome floral ornament, not for competition.

Horticultural.—*Nurserymen's List.*—The committee on fruits, owing to the lateness of the hour they were enabled to get to work, and the great crowd of visitors, are not very sanguine in the justness of their awards. They recommend the following premiums: Greatest number of varieties of apples, best grown and named, Chas. Powis, Greece, Sil. Med.; second do., Cherry & Co., Irondequoit, $3; third do., J. Donellan & Nephew, Greece, $2; fourth do., Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, $1. Greatest number of varieties of peaches, J. Donellan & Nephew, Greece, Sil. Med.; second do., J. J. Thomas, Macedon, $2. Best grown and greatest number of varieties of pears, Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, Sil. Med; second do., Chas. Powis, Greece, $3; third do., J. Donellan & Nephew, Greece, $2. Best basket of assorted fruits, Charles Powis, Greece, $3. Best dish of pears, Ellwanger & Barry, $3. Best dish of apples, J. Donellan & Nephew, Greece, $2. Best dish of quinces, J. Ryan & Co., Greece, $1. Best collection of grapes grown under glass, Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, $3. Best bunch do., Ellwanger & Barry, $1. Best collection of grapes grown in open air, Ellwanger & Barry, $3; second best, Cherry & Co., Irondequoit, Vol. Trans.

Amateur List.—Greatest number of varieties of apples (44), H. H. Brown, Greece, Sil. Med.; second do. (38), N. & E. S. Hayward, Brighton, $3. Greatest number of varieties of pears, best grown and named, H. P. Norton, Brockport, Sil. Med.; second do., A. Pinney, Clarkson, $3; third

do., H. G. Warner, $2. Greatest number of peaches best grown and named, N. & E. S. Hayward, Brighton, Sil. Med.; second do., R. H. Brown, Greece, $2. Best basket of assorted fruits, N. & E. S. Hayward, Brighton, $3. Best dish pears, H. G. Warner, Rochester, $3. Best dish apples, R. H. Brown, Greece, $2. Best grapes grown under glass, John Greig, Canandaigua, $3. Best grapes grown in open air, John Greig, Canandaigua, $2; second best, H. G. Warner, Rochester, $1; third best, C. F. Crosman, Rochester, Vol. Trans. Best collection of grapes grown in open air, John Greig, Canandaigua, $3; second best, N. & E. S. Hayward, Brighton, Vol. Trans.; third best, C. F. Crosman, Rochester, Vol. Trans. Best basket quinces, Samuel Haight, Henrietta, $1.

Cayuga County Horticultural Society.—The exhibition of the Cayuga County Horticultural Society took place yesterday (Sept. 20th) afternoon and evening in Stanford Hall. The arrangements of the exhibition were such as to give a good display of all the articles sent in for competition or show. The varieties of flowers, fruits, and vegetables were numerous, comprising, in the fruit line, apples, peaches, pears, quinces, plums, nectarines, and grapes, in their varieties. Of the vegetables, which were of the finest kind, we noticed beans, peas, beets, carrots, onions, celery, tomatoes, cabbages, cauliflowers, potatoes, squashes, pumpkins, turnips, cucumbers, green corn, and sweet potatoes, together with several varieties of melons. In the display of flowers, great taste was exhibited in the arrangement of them so as to show the varieties of Dahlias, Verbenas, German Asters, Pholxes, Petunias, and other flowers of the season. The display of boquets and floral designs was certainly a rich sight, combining with artistic skill all the variegated hues of color. Among the floral designs we noticed a beautiful wheel and a star, formed tastefully with flowers and evergreens, and under these was a floral temple admirably designed, which was the observed of all observers. Several pyramids of flowers, and numerous large flat and round boquets, were to be seen, evincing no ordinary taste in their arrangement. The whole floral exhibition far surpassed in richness the June fair of the Society. We had no means of ascertaining the number of varieties of fruit; there were, however, several kinds of pears and apples, peaches and plums. As curiosities, among the grapes we noticed a piece of vine, extraordinarily prolific, on which we counted sixty bunches. Among the vegetables there were many of mammoth size: a tomato as big as a child's head, and seed cucumbers as large as usual watermelons. There were potatoes raised from the seed, a bearing orange tree, with the fruit partly turned yellow, a stalk of corn 16½ feet in length, and species of Dutch turnip that grows out of the ground, together with curious looking muskmelons, odd shaped squashes, and enormous cabbage heads. To the ladies of the committee of arrangements much praise is due for their admirable taste and skill in the floral designs and general arrangement of the flowers, which seemed to attract the crowd of visitors. Although the weather for the last two days had been one cont'nual storm, yet yesterday came off with a beautiful day, as if Nature designed to smile on the efforts made to exhibit her beauties and bounties. The exhibition was well attended both in the afternoon and evening, particularly the latter, when there was a perfect "jam," feasting their eyes on the luscious specimens of fruit, and the rich displays of the floral kingdom, while vegetarians looked with admiration on the array of kitchen edibles. On the whole, this second exhibition of our Horticultural Society has come off with credit and honor to all those engaged.—*Auburn Daily Advertiser.*

Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.—Ad Interim Report of the Fruit Committee for Sept.—The Fruit Committee respectfully report, that since the August meeting of the Society, several interesting collections of fruits from various localities have been presented for their examination:

From Paschal Morris, of Westchester.—Two specimens of a pear, from an old farmer near Westchester. Size above medium, 2 13-16 inches long, by 2¼ broad; obtuse pyriform; greenish-yellow, with some russet markings, especially at the insertion of the stem, and a faint salmon

check; stem 1 inch by 1-6, inserted somewhat obliquely in a small superficial cavity, russetted, and slightly plaited; calyx in a shallow basin, sometimes russeted; seed rather large, dark, flat; flesh of fine texture, buttery, melting; a little more flavor would be desirable; quality at least "good."

From Amos L. Whitman, North Coventry, Chester county, Penn.—Three varieties of Seedling Plums:

1. Fruit an inch and a half long, by one and a half broad; obtuse cordate, suture indistinct; red with a white bloom; stem five-eighths to three-fourths of an inch long, by one-twelfth thick, inserted in an open, moderately deep depression; flesh unadherent to the stone, of pleasant flavor, and "good" quality. This variety appears to be wonderfully productive; a twig three inches long by one-sixth thick, contained eight plums—another two inches long by one-fourth thick, contained seven.

2. Fruit an inch and a half long, by one five-sixteenths; obovate; purple, covered with blue bloom; stem eleven-sixteenths by one-sixteenth; quality inferior, except for culinary purposes.

3. Only one specimen—large, one three-fourths by one eleven-sixteenths inches; roundish obovate; greenish-yellow, mottled and dotted with white; suture broad, extending on one side from the base to the apex; stem three-fourths by one-twelfth, inserted in a slight depression; stone partially adherent. The specimen being pulled somewhat prematurely, a correct estimate of its merits could not be formed. We are, however, inclined to think favorably of it, and should be happy to see specimens of it next season.

From Thomas Hancock, Burlington, N. J.—Three boxes containing specimens of a plum, and thirty-seven varieties of pears:

1. *Drap d'Or d'Esperin*—A small, round, golden-yellow plum, with occasionally a few crimson dots; stone unadherent; quality "very good."

2. *Cabot*—Specimens too much decayed to judge of its quality.

3. *St. Ghislain*—In good condition; "very good."

4. *Cumberland*—Of fine size, but in quality "scarcely good."

5. *Muscadine*—"Good."

6. *Beurré Goubault*—"Good."

7. *Dillen*, or *Doyenné Dillen*—Of large size and fine appearance, similar in form to the *Hosen Schenck;* three and three-eights inches long, by three and one-fourth broad; round, obovate; greenish-yellow, with spots and splashes of green russet; stem from three-fourths to one inch long, by one-fifth of an inch thick, rather fleshy at its insertion; little or no cavity; calyx open, set in a wide, shallow, sometimes russetted basin; seed ovate, brown, medium; flesh buttery, flavor pleasant; quality "very good." In the London Horticultural Society's Catalogue, and in *Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees of America, Dillen* is given as a synonym of *Beurré Diel.* We regard it, however, as a distinct variety, ripening earlier than the latter.

8. *Washington*—A favorite pear with us—attractive in appearance, and of "very good" quality.

9. *Copia*—A very large, handsome, Pennsylvania variety, of "good" quality when eaten at the exact moment of its maturity.

10. *Great Citron of Bohemia*—Scarcely worth cultivating

11. *Golden Beurré of Bilboa*—Fair, and "very good."

12. *Urbaniste*—"Best."

13. *Heathcot*—"Very good."

14. *Belle et Bonne*—"Good."

15. *Marie Louise*—Specimens not being fine, the quality was only "good."

16. *Onondaga*—Inferior specimens; quality only "good."

17. *Capsheaf*—"Good."

18. A seedling from the *Seckel*—Originated with Mr. Wm. W. King, of Burlington, N. J.

Small roundish-obovate; uniform yellow russet; stem five-eighths of an inch long, by one-eighth thick, fleshy at insertion; no cavity; calyx nearly closed, set in a superficial basin; quality inferior to the *Seckel.*

19. *Beurré d'Anjou*—"Best."

20. *Adele de St. Denis*—A new Belgian variety; quality "good."

21. *Fondante d'Automne*—High flavored and delicious; quality "best." This variety has recently been extensively imported under the name *Seigneur d'Esperin.*

22. *Bon Crétien Fondante*—"Very good."

23. *Fulton*—"Good."

24. *Super Fondante*—Specimens small; "good."

25. *Gendesheim*—Scarcely "good."

26. *Valles Franche*—Quality indifferent.

27. *Napoleon d'Hiver d'Espérin*—Decayed

27. *Sullivan*—Scarcely "good."

The following ten kinds were not in eating condition: *Althorpe Crassane, Buffum, Flemish Beauty, Colmar Neil, Jean de Witte, Beurré Diel, Bezi de la Motte, Josephine, Figue de Naples.*

From SAMUEL OTT, Montgomery county.—Two varieties of pears and fine specimens of a plum:

1. *Bartlett*—Large, handsome; "very good."

2. *Lodge*—Specimens remarkably fine, three and a half inches long by three broad, possessing the rich, vinous flavor of the *Brown Beurré;* quality "very good."

3. A large red plum, one and three-fourths inches long by one and three-fourths broad; oblong; light red; suture extending on one side from the base to the apex; stem three-quarters of an inch long by one-twentieth thick; flesh partially adherent to the stone; quality "very good."

From ROBERT BUIST.—Specimens of two pears and one apple:

1. A supposed seedling pear, bearing some resemblance in form and flavor to *Henry IV.*—rather small, two and one-eighth inches long by one and one-eighth broad; obovate-pyriform; yellowish-green, with large green russet spots and blotches, and a brownish-red cheek; stem broken; fleshy at its termination; inserted without depression; calxy closed, set in a shallow, furrowed basin; seed small, black; flesh melting, buttery, of fine texture; flavor vinous; quality "very good."

2. *Doyenne Robin*—Rather large, two and a half inches by two and three-quarters round, bergamot shaped; greenish, covered with russet spots and splashes; stem usually very long and thick, from one and a quarter to two inches long by one-sixth thick, inserted in a deep, narrow cavity; calyx small, set in a narrow, moderately deep basin; seed large, black; flesh melting, somewhat granular; flavor pleasant; quality "very good."

3. *Fair Maid Apple*—The only specimen on the tree; rather large, roundish-oblate, inclining to conical, beautifully and delicately striped with carmine; flavor sub-acid; quality inferior.

From WM. G. WARING, Boalsburg, Center county.—A box of fruit containing specimens of fifteen varieties, three of pears, four of apples, and eight of plums.

1. The *Julienne*—Mr. WARING says this variety was introduced into Center county from Germany, as the *Summer Bon Cretien.* The specimens were very fine, and quality "very good."

2. *Summer Bon Cretien*—Cultivated at Boalsburg under the names of *Sugar* and *Honey* pear; flavor very saccharine, but of inferior quality.

3. *Dearborn's Seedling*—Very handsome specimens, and of "very good" quality.

4. The *Sink Apple*—Mr. WARING informs us that this native red apple "originated on the farm of the Hon. GEORGE BOAL, of Boalsburg. The original tree, which is now dead, stood over a cavern into which a stream emptied: hence the name. It was famous for its constant and abundant yield of fruit, which was in great demand for cooking, and continued in use from July to October." Specimens, when received, were entirely decayed.

5. The *Summer Bellflower*—Considered, in Center county, a superior early baking apple, and in season the last of July and August—also entirely decayed when the box was opened.

6. The *Royal Sweet*—A large "good" sweet apple, which is apt to fall from the tree.

7. The *Bush*—A native apple on the farm of CHRISTIAN DALE, near Boalsburg, and found growing in the woods by his father. Mr. WARING says this variety is "an excellent bearer, and a great favorite in an orchard of choice sorts." Size two and three-quarters by three inches; oblate, inclining to conical; greenish-yellow, with many russet dots near the crown, and occasionally a faint blush; stem seven-eighths of an inch by one-ninth, inserted in a deep, open, furrowed cavity; calyx very small, set in a deep, narrow, plaited basin; seed brown, broad, short; flavor pleasant; quality "very good."

8. *Early Yellow Prune*—Said to have been obtained from Bedford county, many years ago, and is represented as being "a free grower, prodigious bearer, and not apt to rot." Size one and five-eighths inches by one and one-quarter; oval, pointed at each end; stem five-eighths of an inch long, by one-twentieth thick; flesh free from the stone; flavor delicious; quality "very good."

9. *Red Prune*—Also introduced into Center county from Bedford. This variety was sent on a former occasion from Lancaster, under the name of *Bottle Plum.* Two inches long, by one and one-eighth broad; pyriform, with a long slender neck; suture extending on one side from the base to the apex; pale red; stem one inch long by one-sixteenth thick; a handsome plum of peculiar form and "good" quality, but said to be an indifferent bearer.

10. *Imperial Gage*—Mr. WARING remarks of this variety, that "the tree is very free from leaf blight, and the fruit from rot, hanging long, shriveling, and becoming very sugary." Specimens fine; quality "very good."

11. A very large, late purple plum, resembling *Duane's Purple,* and said to be "a very excellent grower, a full bearer, and not inclined to rot;" very large, two inches long by one and thirteen-sixteenths broad; oblong; purple; stem three-quarters of an inch long by one-twelfth thick; flesh free from the stone. Specimens not sufficiently ripe to test their quality.

12. The *Galbraith*—An early plum, said to have originated with the late Mr. GALBRAITH, near Boalsburg, and is represented as being a straggling grower, but the best early plum cultivated in that vicinity. An inch and a half long by one and five-sixteenths broad; oval; purple; stem five-eights of an inch by one-fourteenth; flesh tender, juicy, adherent to the stone; flavor luscious; quality "very good," if not "best."

13. *Prune Damson Plum*—One and a half inches long, one and three-sixteenths wide, one and one-sixteenth thick; flattened oval; blue; stem one and a half inches long by one-eighteenth thick; flesh rather dry, entirely free from the stone; flavor agreeable; quality "good."

14. *Coe's Golden Drop*—Received from England for the *Maguum Bonum;* specimens large and fair, but not mature.

15. A variety cultivated in the neighborhood of Boalsburg, as the *Peach* plum, from which it differs in several particulars. Large, one and three-quarters inches by one and nine-sixteenths; oblong; salmon colored; stem three-eights of an inch by one-fourteenth; stone adherent, long-obovate, one and one-sixteenth inches long, five-eighths wide, and seven-sixteenths thick; of pleasant flavor; quality between "good" and "very good."

MONSTREUSE DE MEZEL.